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62-7
1921

Skromme Seed Company



NEW TOMATO

JUST RITE

Roland, Iowa

Farm Garden Collection for \$1.00



- 1 pkt. Peas. Telephone.
- 1 pkt. Beans, Long Yellow Six Weeks.
- 1 pkt. Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island.
- 1 pkt. Carrot, Oxheart or Gueranda.
- 1 pkt. Onion, Ailsa Craig.
- 1 pkt. Radish, French Breakfast.
- 1 pkt. Radish, White Icicle.
- 1 pkt. Sweet Corn, Golden Giant.
- 1 pkt. Parsley, Hamburg or Turnip Rooted.
- 1 pkt. Spinach, Prickley.
- 1 pkt. Cucumber, Improved White Spine.
- 1 pkt. Watermelon, Golden Honey.
- 1 pkt. Musk Melon, Honey Dew.
- 1 pkt. Tomato, Earliana.
- 1 pkt. Tomato, Golden Queen.
- 1 pkt. Turnip, Golden Ball.
- 1 pkt. Rutabaga, American Purple Top.
- 1 pkt. Pop Corn, Pure Gold.
- 1 pkt. Lettuce, Grand Rapids.
- 1 pkt. Beets, Crosby's Egyptian.
- 1 pkt. Cabbage, Large Lat Flat Dutch.
- 1 pkt. Sweet Peas, Spencer Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Zinnia, Elegant Tall Mixed.

The price of the above collection if bought separately would cost \$1.50.

Junior Garden Collection for 50 cents



- 1 pkt. Carrot, Improved Long Orange.
- 1 pkt. Onion, Ailsa Craig.
- 1 pkt. Radish, Scarlet Turnip White Tip.
- 1 pkt. Radish, White Icicle.
- 1 pkt. Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island.
- 1 pkt. Spinach, Bloomsdale Savoy.
- 1 pkt. Cucumber, Chicago Pickle.
- 1 pkt. Parsley, Hamburg or Turnip Rooted.
- 1 pkt. Cabbage, Danish Ballhead.
- 1 pkt. Tomato, Acme.
- 1 pkt. Beets, Detroit Dark Red.
- 1 pkt. Lettuce, Hanson.
- 1 pkt. Turnip, Golden Ball.
- 1 pkt. Beans, Long Yellow Six Weeks.
- 1 pkt. Peas, Telephone.

The price of the above collection if bought separately would cost 85 cents.

GOLDEN GIANT

A new sweet corn. Large ears. Heavy yielder. It is the sweetest, most tender and most juicy—try a packet and you will say so too. See page 9.



Improved White Spine Cucumbers.

It Paid To Trust Our Customers

The fact has been most forcibly impressed upon my mind as a result of exercising a little old fashioned faith in humanity.

In our 1920 catalog we made the statement that THE SKROMME SEED COMPANY WOULD COMPLY WITH THE UNIFORM SEED LAW. This meant that we would give our customers germination and purity test of all field and grass seeds bought from us, stating specifically the percentage of pure seed and of weed seeds it might contain, the names of noxious weeds, if any, and to what extent the seed would grow as shown by our last germination test, also the date of such test.

When it is remembered that there was, and in fact is no law requiring a seed company doing business in Iowa to give this essential information, and that no other seed company had found it wise to do so, you will, I think, readily understand that it did take some courage to do as we did and blaze the way in adopting the policy of taking our customers into our confidence. We knew that in order to be able to do business according to this new policy only seeds of the highest quality could be offered. Not for a moment, however, did I doubt the success of our sincere efforts to serve the farmers in a larger and more satisfactory manner than had been done before.

We knew our prices were right and that the quality of our seeds were unsurpassed. Would our farmer friends believe this to be a fact? Would they be able to see that the seeds we offered had to be superior to the seeds that were not, as our seeds were, backed by the guarantee of the uniform seed law?

We hope they would understand and that they would appreciate the efforts we were making to raise the seed business to a higher level where it would command the confidence of all seed buyers. Our hope has not been in vain. Our greatly increased business and the many unsolicited letters of praise, a few of which we have printed in this catalog, speak for themselves.

You will note that this year's catalog is a great improvement over our last year's catalog. In addition to our vegetable, flower and farm seeds, we offer quite a complete and very choice selection of ornamental shrubs and trees, small fruits and fruit trees.

You can make no mistake in buying your seeds and also shrubs and trees from us, as our motto is QUALITY FIRST. This motto we have made the corner stone of our business. In honest frankness we have been bold to lay it. May we not now solicit your cooperation to build thereon a permanent structure of real service to farmer, gardener and fruit grower?



PRESIDENT.

Helpful Suggestions in Ordering From Our Catalog

NAME AND ADDRESS. Write on each order your Name, Post Office, County and State; also give number of street or P. O. Box or R. F. D. Number. Give shipping point if different from post office address. When you change your address, please notify us giving your new R. F. D. Number or Box Number so that you will be sure to get our SPECIAL PRICE LIST, CIRCULARS AND CATALOG PROMPTLY.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD. Give the name of the head of the family or household. We ask for this information so as to assist us in eliminating duplication in our mailing list, and will enable us to give your communications of all kinds prompt attention and reply.

ORDER EARLY. We would advise you to order immediately upon receipt of this catalog. Altho we aim to fill all orders the same day they are received, delays are unavoidable during the rush season. For this reason we ask your co-operation in getting your order in early.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. We guarantee safe delivery of your order. If any merchandise is lost or damaged during transit, we make good with you first, and make claim on transportation company later. Examine the shipment before accepting it and if damaged in any way have the Agent mark the extent of the damage on the Freight Bill, and send this bill to us.

CASH WITH ORDER. Please send money with the order sufficient to cover the whole bill. You can send your money to us by Post Office or Express Money Order; Bank Draft; by personal check if you have a bank account; or cash by registered letter. We will not be responsible for currency or coin sent by ordinary mail. We accept postage stamps as cash.

KEEP A COPY OF YOUR ORDER and check goods when received. We use the greatest care in filling orders, but in spite of all mistakes may occur. If so kindly notify us immediately and the same will be promptly rectified.

OUR GUARANTEE. If you are not fully satisfied with the seeds we send, you may return them within ten days and we will gladly refund the money. We also guarantee THAT IF YOU ARE NOT thoroughly satisfied with the germination of our garden and flower seeds we will gladly replace them free of charge.

POSTAGE. We pay postage on all Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds sold by packet, ounce, or pound, unless otherwise stated. If you want quantities, such as half pecks, pecks, or roots and shrubs sent by parcel post be sure to send enough money to pay postage in addition to the cost of the goods. If you send more than is needed, we will refund the difference.

NON-WARRANTY. We exercise the greatest care in sending out the best quality of seeds, bulbs and plants and those that will prove true to name and description. Most of the failures with seeds, bulbs and plants are due to causes beyond our control, such as too deep or shallow planting, or unfavorable weather or soil conditions. For this reason we do not give any warranty as to quality or productiveness of any of the seeds, plants or bulbs we send out, and will not in any way be responsible for the crop.

OUR FORTY DOLLAR CASH PRIZE OFFER

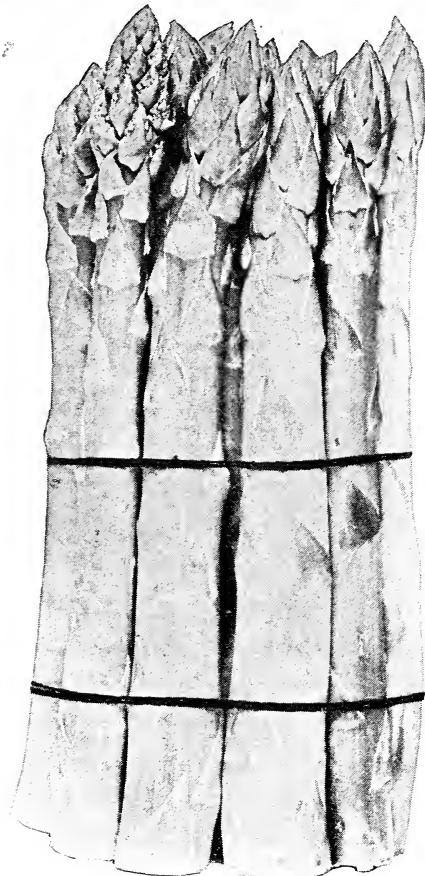
We wish to thank our many friends who sent us names for our new tomato listed in our last year's catalog as No. 5... These services so generously rendered in helping us to select an appropriate name for what is truly a wonderful new tomato, is greatly appreciated. Our only regret is that we could not award prizes to all who sent in names.

The awarding of the prizes was left to persons, none of whom are members of the Skromme Seed Co., nor are personally interested in the contest.

JUST RITE was the name selected.

The winners of the prizes are: Mrs. Paul Lyons, Mt. Pleasant, first; H. R. Merriam, Shadehill, S. Dak., second, and Lyle Coon, Ames, Ia., third.

Choice Vegetable Seeds



Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus.

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE. Asparagus can be grown in any well drained soil, but will do best on a deep, mellow, sandy loam. A liberal application of partly rotted barnyard manure should be made before the plants are set. The seeds of asparagus may be sown during the early spring in rows where the plants are to remain and the seedlings thinned to stand 14 inches apart in the row at the end of the first season. The roots should be transplanted during the late autumn or early spring.

Asparagus Roots

PALMETTO. A large, quick growing variety. Shoots dark green and extremely tender. Roots bear more continuously and are more uniform in size than any other variety. One year plants. **Per doz., 35c postpaid.**

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Another standard variety noted for the large size of its shoots. One year plants. **Per doz., 35c postpaid.** Two year plants. **Per doz., 55c postpaid.**

VICK'S MAMMOTH. The largest and heaviest of any variety of asparagus. The stalks are unusually tender and of a delicious flavor. In size and yield they surpass any other variety. One year plants. **Per doz., 35c postpaid.**

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. A large white variety. The shoots stay white as long as fit for use. No earthing up is necessary to keep the shoots bleached. This variety is gaining in popularity every year. One year plants. **Per doz., 35c postpaid.**

Asparagus Seed

PALMETTO. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BEANS

Plant pole beans 8 to 10 seeds in a hill and thin to three or four when plants become established.



Stringless Green Pod.

Hills should be four to five feet apart. Cover the seed two inches; in heavy soil not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Plant when danger of frost is past and ground begins to warm up. Successive plantings may be made until about eight weeks before the time for first frost.

Bush beans should be planted to stand three or four inches apart in rows 30 inches apart where horse cultivation is to be used. For hand cultivation 20 to 24 inches between rows.

Green-Podded Varieties

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Entirely stringless. Remains tender and crisp longer than any other green pod variety. The pods are round, full and fleshy with an unusually fine flavor. For succession plant every two weeks until September. **Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 40c.**

RED VALENTINE. A standard variety, extra early, and bears pods which are long, round, slightly curved and of excellent quality. One of the most profitable sorts for the market or home garden. Plants grow 15 inches in height. **Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 40c.**

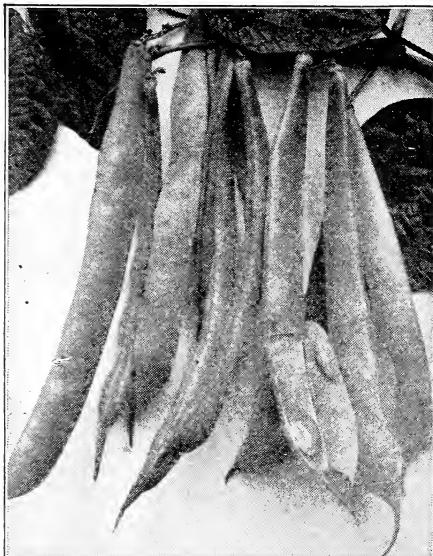
EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE. An extra early variety, nearly stringless. The pods are uniformly round, straight and tender. Excellent flavor. A popular variety for pickles. **Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 40c.**

BEANS—(Continued)

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS. Long flat pods of a light green color, often measuring eight inches in length. Very tender and brittle. Excellent for cooking either green or dry. They are an easy variety to raise as they will adapt themselves to soil and weather, and are not affected by spring frosts. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 40c.

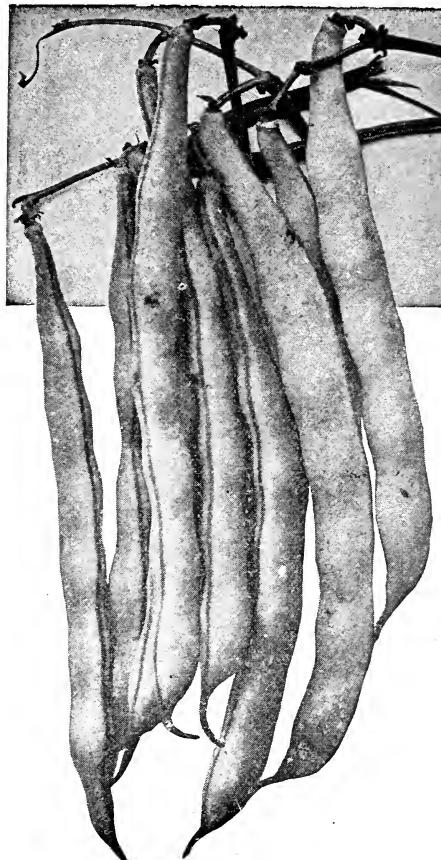
Wax, or Yellow-Podded Varieties

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. One of the earliest. Pods 4 to 5 inches in length, quite round, meaty, brittle and stringless, deep golden yellow of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 40c.



Davis White Wax Beans.

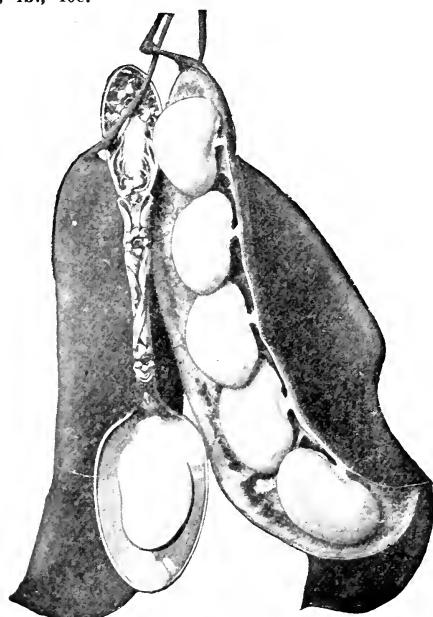
DAVIS WHITE WAX. White seeded bean, used either as a snap bean or as a dry shell bean. Best variety for baking, most hardy and productive. Vine rustless and very vigorous bearing pods in clusters, unexcelled for canning. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 40c.



Long Yellow Six Weeks.

Bush Lima Beans

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. One of the earliest and most prolific lima beans on the market. Grows in bush form about 18 inches high. The plants are very hardy, make rapid growth and are not so apt to throw runners as some of the other varieties of bush lima. Produces a continuous crop from mid-summer until frost. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 40c.



Henderson Bush Lima Beans.

Pole Beans

KENTUCKY WONDER. Earliest of the green pole beans, and very productive. The pods are from 8 to 9 inches in length, are almost round and as they mature take on a curved shape. It produces an enormous crop and the meaty pods remain stringless to the last. In fact it is the peer of all Pole String Beans. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 40c.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. This is considered the best of the wax podded pole varieties. The pods are very long, broad and flat. It may also be used as shell beans both in the green and dry state. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 40c.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. A vigorous grower. Begins flowering early and produces a continuous bloom and fruitage throughout the season. Pods are 5 to 8 inches long and contains from 5 to 7 perfect beans. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 40c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

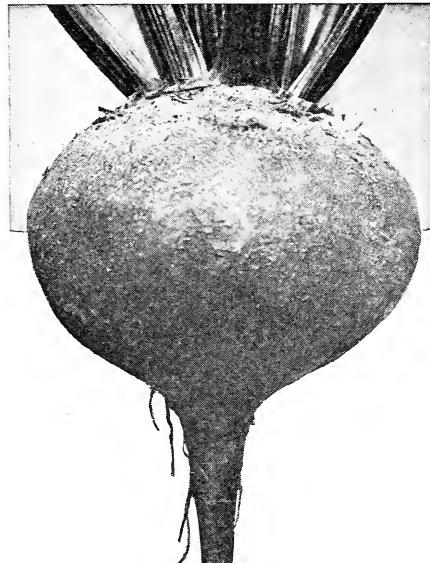
Sow seed for plants in frames or open ground. Set plants in early spring, and for succession up to July, making rows 3 feet apart and having the plants stand $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate the same as for cabbage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c.

BEETS

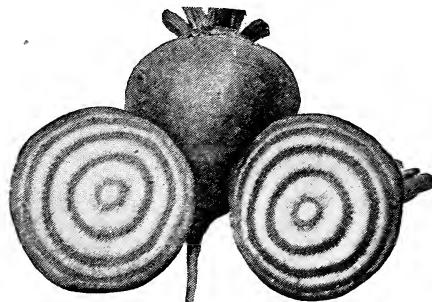
Plant as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, even before the ground has become warm. Sow in drills 14 to 18 inches apart, covering to the depth of about 1 inch. When plants are well up, thin them to stand 4 to 5 inches apart. To have a continuous supply of young beets throughout the season make two or three plantings.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. An extra early variety. An improvement over the regular Egyptian. Round and smooth with a small tap root and of a bright red color. It is a good beet for bunching, which makes it especially popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP. Roots globular. Flesh of a dark red color. A favorite both for the home and market. Leaf, stem and veins dark red, small top, early maturing, of an upright growth which allows for close planting. Considered a good canning variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

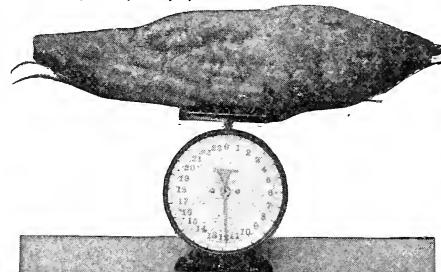


Crosby's Egyptian Beet.



Early Blood Turnip Beets.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Turnip shaped, medium size, flesh deep blood red of unusual quality. Good for summer and autumn use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Golden Tankard Beet.

Mangel or Stock Beets

Excellent for winter feed. They are large in size and very productive.

GOLDEN TANKARD. The most popular variety. It is a rich deep golden yellow throughout. Roots large, smooth and very easily lifted. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

KLEIN-WANZLEBEN. (Sugar Beet)—The standard variety cultivated for the sugar factories. Roots straight, tapering evenly. On account of its sugar content makes it valuable for feeding. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00. Not prepaid 5 lbs., or more 90c lb.



Connecticut Field

CULTURE. When sown with corn plant 3 to 5 in every third hill of each fifth row. Cover about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When planted as a single crop they should be 8 feet apart each way. Thin to 4 plants in each hill. One ounce of seed will make 25 hills; 4 pounds for 1 acre.

CONNECTICUT FIELD. The common field or cow pumpkin. It is also the standard variety used by canners. Extremely hardy and will grow under almost any conditions. Mammoth size and wonderful yielder. The best variety for sowing with corn. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; 3 lbs., not prepaid, \$2.00.

WINTER QUEEN OR WINTER LUXURY. Regarded as the finest quality pie pumpkin. It is about 10 inches across. Flesh is thick, sweet and tender with unusual fine flavor. Skin a deep golden color, finely netted. It is one of the best winter keepers and the highest quality sort for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Skromme Seed Co.,
Roland, Ia.

Dear Sir:—

I wish to write and tell you how pleased I am with your prompt attention. The seed looked good and I got it in, in good shape, just before the rain. Enclosed find 14c for balance due you.

Respectfully yours,

J. N. Ward.

Fremont, Ia., Nov. 15, 1920.

CABBAGE



Large Late Flat Dutch.

Early Varieties.

CULTURE. Early cabbage. Plant in hotbeds $\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep. When the second leaves appear, transplant three inches apart. As soon as the soil can be worked remove to the open field, planting two feet apart each way. One-half pound of seed will produce plants for one acre.

Late Cabbage. Plant in hills 30 inches apart four to five seeds to the hill. When plants are three to four inches high, thin out to one plant to hill. Cultivate continually as soon as seeds are up.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. A new early variety, having a large compact head, averaging from 5 to 8 pounds. Matures shortly after the Early Jersey Wakefield. Has short stems with light green leaves, tightly folded. One of the most popular early varieties on the market. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$5.00.

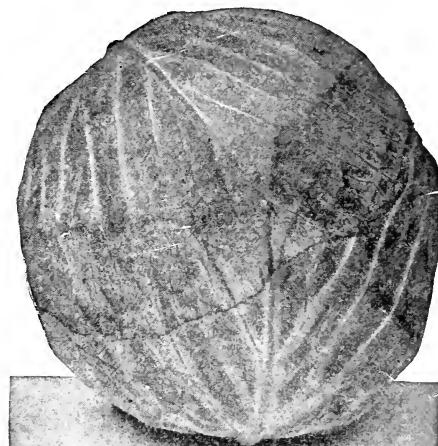
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The best of the early varieties. Large pointed heads with very little outside foliage. A favorite among market gardeners, especially in the north. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. Heads conical and very hard. May be sown early for summer use or later for winter use. Matures about the same time as Early Wakefield. On account of its solidity it is not likely to be attacked by worms. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Second Early Varieties.

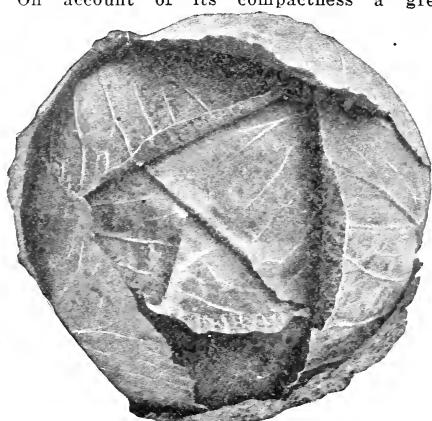
ALL HEAD. As the name implies this is a cabbage of very few outer leaves and large compact head. Matures a little later than Copenhagen market. On account of its compactness a greater

amount can be raised from an acre than any other large varieties. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



Copenhagen Market.

ALL SEASONS. Solid round heads, flattened on top. This cabbage has the ability to withstand the hot sun and dry weather and is good for autumn as well as summer use. A favorite variety for kraut. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



Large Late Drumhead.

Late or Winter Varieties.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH. The best of the later varieties. Large heads of excellent quality which keeps well through the winter. It is the great favorite among market gardeners on account of its excellent shipping qualities. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

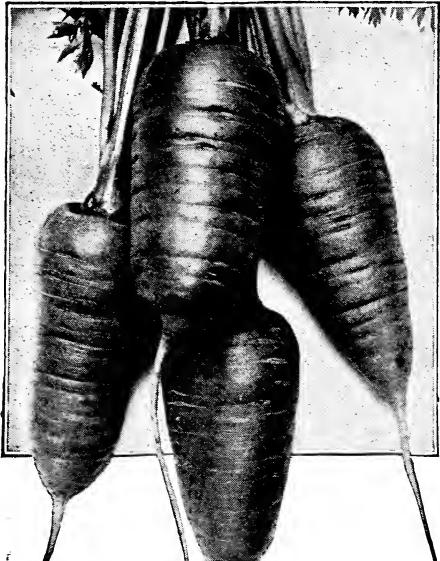
LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD. A standard winter cabbage, with large solid heads with little outer foliage. Excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

DANISH BALLHEAD. A variety that thrives on any kind of soil and under any conditions. Heads round of medium size, solid, crisp and tender. Grown almost exclusively for winter cabbage. A variety that has been selected and perfected for over fifty years by Danish gardeners. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

CARROTS

CULTURE. Cultivate the same as for beets, with the exception that the seeds should not be planted as deep. One ounce will sow a drill of 100 feet.

CHANTELAY. A medium early variety, deep orange red, fine grained and of excellent flavor. Is especially favored as a table variety. Stump rooted and not as tapering as the Danvers Half Long. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

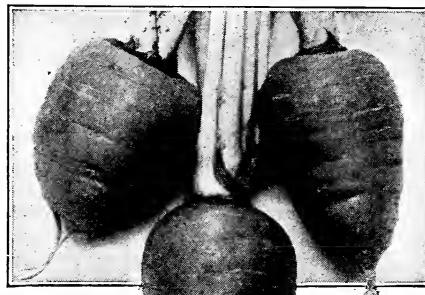


Danvers Half Long Carrot.

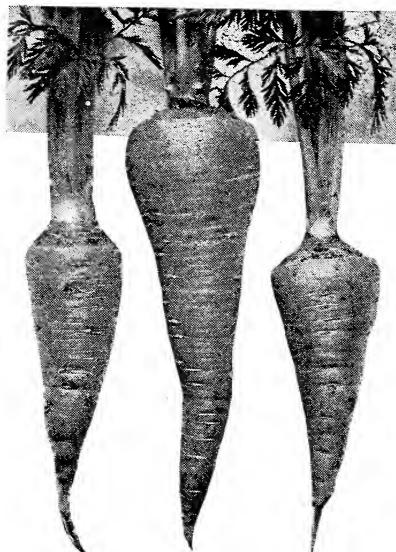
DANVERS HALF LONG. One of the best varieties for market gardeners, very productive and adaptable to most any kind of soil. The root is slightly tapering with a blunt point. Medium length, smooth, crisp and tender. Originated with the gardeners of Danvers, Mass. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE. An ideal carrot for table use. Shorter and thicker than the Danvers Half Long. Especially suitable for shallow soil. Bright orange color, fine grained and sweet. Does not require digging but is easily pulled. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. A large variety. Root long and tapering to a point. Grows to unusual size in right soil and for this reason is used extensively for feeding stock. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



Oxheart or Guerande Carrot.



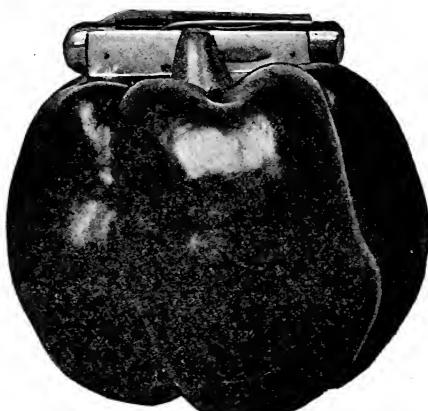
Improved Long Orange Carrot.

PEPPERS

CULTURE. Sow seed in hot bed or in a box in the house and transplant when ground is warm and danger from frost is past. Set 15 to 18 inches apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Cultivate the same as for tomatoes and egg plant.

CHINESE GIANT. The largest size of all peppers. It is of a bright scarlet color. Flesh is thick, having an unusually mild flavor. They are early and very productive. The ideal pepper for salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

PIMENTO. This is smaller in size than the Chinese Giant but has a sweeter flavor. Good either fresh or canned and the favorite for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.



Chinese Giant.

Paullina, Ia., April 15, 1920.
Skromme Seed Co.,
Roland, Ia.
Dear Sir:—

I received my order of seeds and bulbs from you, and everything is fine. Thank you.
Yours truly,
Mrs. Herbert Sprague.

CAULIFLOWER

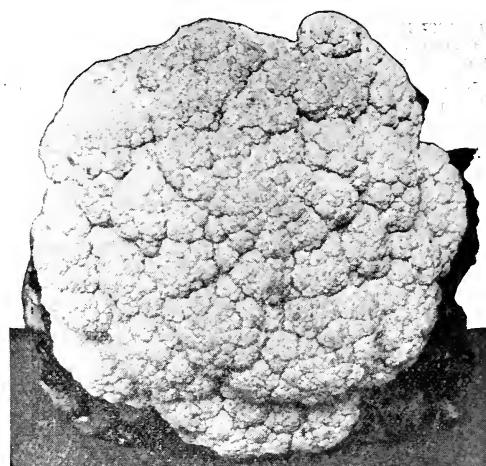
The culture is the same as for cabbage until the heads begin to develop when the leaves may be tied together over the heads to keep it white. It is a little more sensitive to frost than cabbage.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL. It is the earliest sort and more sure of heading than any other variety. It is a pure snow white, rather dwarf in size which makes it especially popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

DANISH GIANT OR DRY WEATHER CAULIFLOWER. It is of a larger size than the Snowball and about ten days later. It is a good variety for growing where the summers are likely to be hot and dry, as it withstands the heat and drought better than any other variety. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.



Chicago Pickle.



Henderson's Early Snowball.

CUCUMBERS

Cucumbers require rich soil. It is a good plan to work in some well rotted manure around each hill. When danger of frost is over and the ground warmed up, plant in hills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 4 ft. apart each way. Thin to 3 or 4 plants to each hill. Cultivate frequently.

DAVIS PERFECT. Dark, glossy green, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches. Almost seedless which makes it exceptionally good for slicing. A vigorous grower and resists blight better than any of the long varieties. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Improved White Spine.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE. A large variety of uniform size, very crisp and fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

CHICAGO PICKLE. Very popular as a pickling cucumber. Medium size, deep green, pointed at each end, has large spines, matures early and is very prolific. Originated by a pickle grower near Chicago. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Davis Perfect.

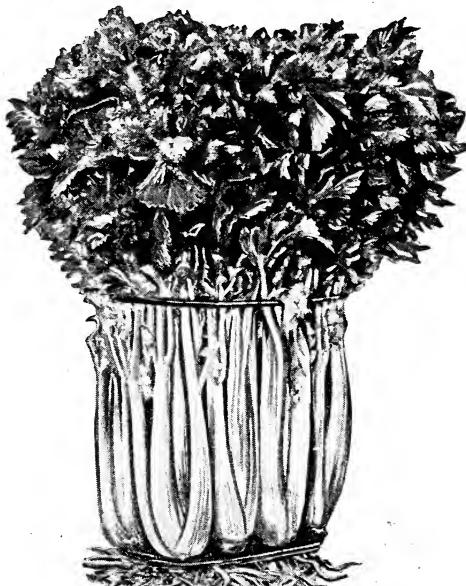
Special Garden Collections

for 50 cents and for
\$1.00. See Inside
Front Cover.

CELERY

CULTURE. Sow in hot bed in February or March, barely covering the seed. When large enough transplant to cold frame one and one-half inches apart. From middle of May until June, transplant into open ground. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Never hoe or earth up in damp weather or when the plants are wet with dew.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING. The best of all early self blanching varieties. Larger than the White Plume and nearly as early. Of a dwarf compact habit, crisp and tender and very fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.



Golden Self Blanching Celery.

SWEET CORN

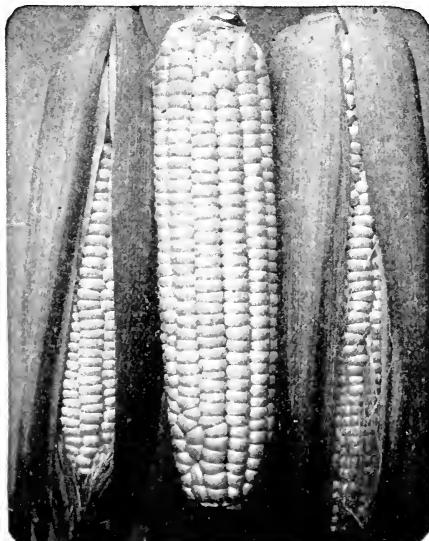
CULTURE. Plant seed two inches apart in drills three feet apart and thin to single stalks every 10 to 14 inches. Should be planted on rich land and cultivated the same as field corn. One may have sweet corn throughout the entire summer by making successive plantings every two or three weeks. The same result may be obtained by planting the different varieties—early, medium and late.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. The main late variety. Small white kernels crowded around the cob, not forming definite rows like the other varieties. Large ears with excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. The leading commercial variety for canning in Iowa. Twenty-five percent of the world's supply is furnished by this state. This corn is popular for the home gardener as well. Ears are large with deep set kernels, unusually sweet and tender. Our own grown carefully selected seed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.

BURBANK'S NEW BANTAM CORN. This is an improved strain of the Golden Bantam. The ears are larger and more uniform in size than old variety and produces 10 to 12 rows of corn to the ear. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

GIANT BANTAM (Golden Giant). A new early yellow variety. It is the result of fourteen years patient and intelligent selection from the product of Howling Mob crossed with Golden Bantam. The ears are very much larger than the golden Bantam having from twelve to fourteen rows of good sized kernels which fill the entire surface of the cob. Because of the excellent quality of this Sweet Corn the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded its originator the only Medal given by that Society in 67 years for Sweet Corn. It is the sweetest, most tender and juicy of all other varieties. Pkt 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn.



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn.

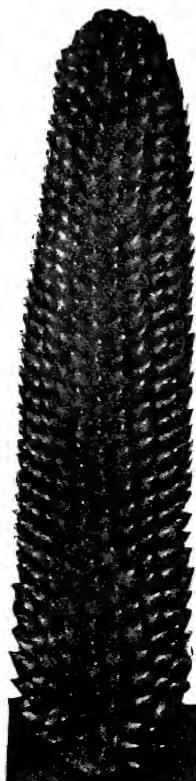
GOLDEN BANTAM. An extra early variety of a bright golden color. Stalks medium high and ears six inches long. It will withstand the cold spring weather better than any variety. On account of its beautiful coloring and sweet flavor it has become exceedingly popular. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15; 1 lb., 30c.

POPCORN

GROW YOUR OWN POP CORN AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF IT POPPING

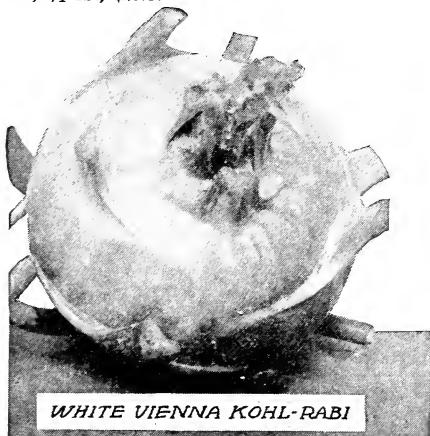
PURE GOLD. Burbank's new pop corn. The most productive of all and the best of all. Three and four long, well filled, uniform, golden ears to each stalk. It never fails to pop. Kernels pop a pure white. Sweeter than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

WHITE RICE. The standard white pop corn. Yields 1800 to 2500 pounds per acre. The kernels are large and sharp pointed and in popping expand to an unusual size. The favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c.



White Rice

BLACK BEAUTY. The best variety for home and market gardens. It is a deep purplish black, large size and has an excellent flavor. As it matures early it is especially recommended for the north. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.



WHITE VIENNA KOHL-RABI

**SPECIAL
GARDEN
COLLECTIONS** 50 cents and \$1.00
See Inside Front Cover



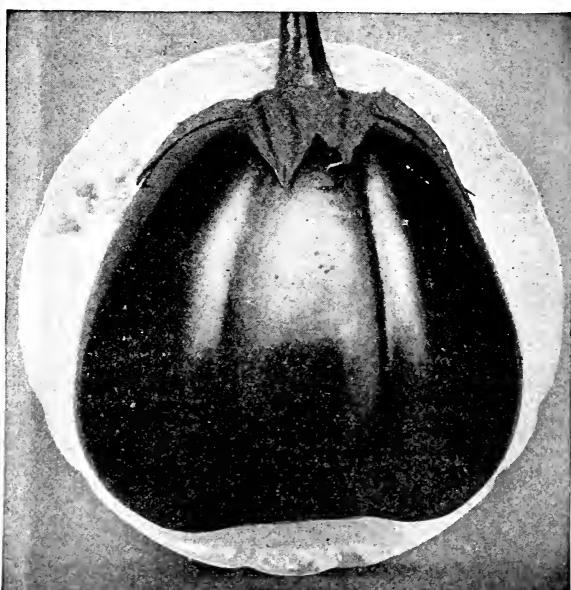
Sage.

HERBS

DILL. Use for pickles and for flavoring soups and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

SAGE. Used as a flavoring in dressing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

THYME. Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



Black Beauty Egg Plant.

KOHL RABI

CULTURE. Kohl Rabi belongs to the same class as cabbage and cauliflower. Cultivate the same as for early cabbage. The fleshy stems should be used while they are young and quite tender.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. A good market sort. Flesh white and tender. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

LETTUCE

CULTURE. Sow in rows 12 inches apart and thin the plants so as to stand 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. Real crisp lettuce may be produced by providing partial shade. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.



Black Seeded Simpson Lettuce.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. A standard variety with market gardeners who grow lettuce under glass or in frames. It is also a good variety for early spring use as it does not stand the severe hot weather. The heads are large and rather loose; leaves very crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

LEEK

This belongs to the onion family and is cultivated in the same manner with the exception that it requires more room to develop fully.

AMERICAN FLAG. Large and fine, rich flavor. The variety most grown in this country. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.



American Flag Leek.

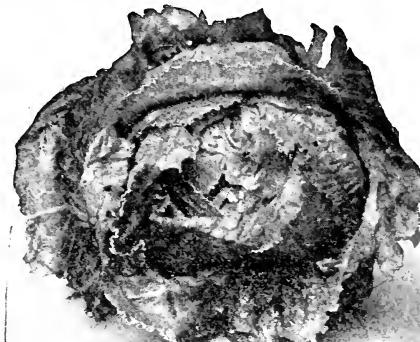


Grand Rapids Lettuce.

GRAND RAPIDS. Rather a high stemmed variety, the leaves keeping clear of the ground. Leaves are finely curled and crumpled, retaining its crispness and sweetness when old, one of the best loose leaf lettuces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

HANSON. The most favorite head lettuce on the market. Will thrive in almost any kind of climate, stands the summer heat and does equally well under glass. Heads are large and firm. Outer leaves are a light green while the inner ones have a light appearance. A sure header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

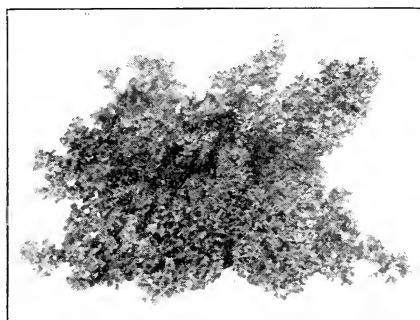
BIG BOSTON. An excellent variety head lettuce which grows to an unusual size, heads measuring from 10 to 12 inches across. This variety is very crisp and fine grained. A continuous supply may be had by making successive plantings every two weeks throughout the summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.



Hanson Lettuce.

KALE OR BORECOLE

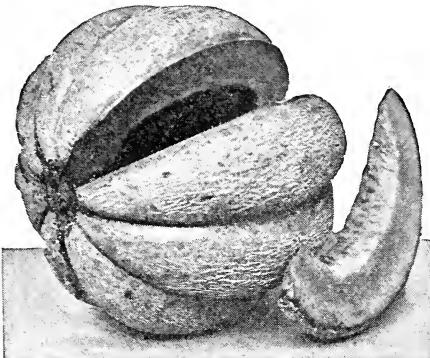
Leaves are yellowish-green, grows very compact and are beautifully curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Kale or Borecole.

MUSKMELONS

CULTURE. Cultivate the same as cucumbers with the exception that the plants are given more space. Watch for the melon louse that appears under the leaves and causes them to shrivel. Spray with "Gardite."



Extra Early Hackensack.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. A round melon flattened on the ends. Similar to the old Hackensack with the exception that it matures earlier. It has green flesh of a fine flavor. Closely netted skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

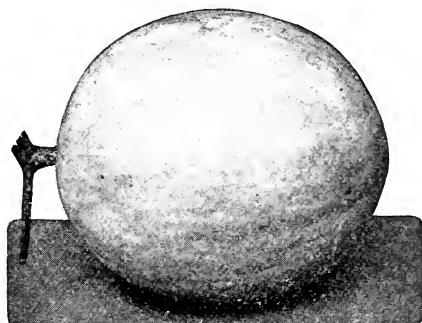
OSAGE. A salmon fleshed variety of a medium size. Skin ribbed and slightly netted. It is thick fleshed with a small seed cavity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

BANANA. Grows from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in length, the skin is smooth and light yellow. Flesh is thick and of a salmon color. Considered a very superior melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

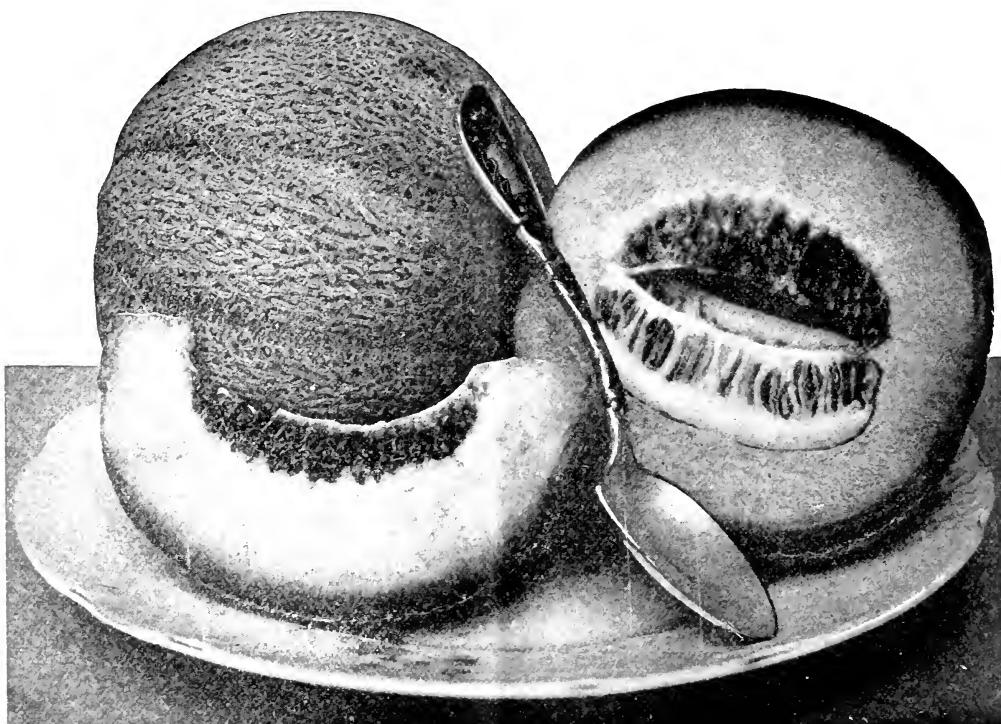
ROCKY FORD PINK MEAT OR POLLOCK'S NO. 25. The finest flavored and heaviest yielder of all the Rocky Ford varieties. It has very thick flesh of a salmon color. Uniform in size, covered with heavy grey netting. You should not fail to try this melon as it is undoubtedly one of the finest melons grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

HONEY DEW. A comparatively new type of melon from 7 to 8 inches long and about 6 inches across. The flesh is of a green color, very sweet and fine flavored. The skin is thin, of a dull white color. It is a very productive melon but does not mature as early as some of the other varieties.

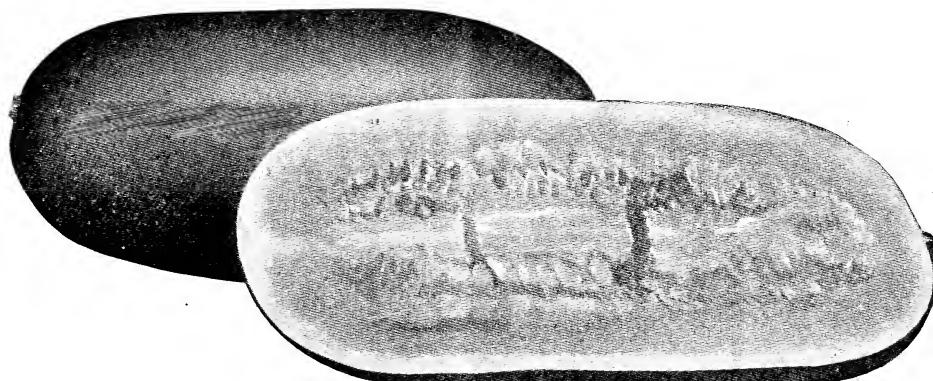
A few years ago a prominent farmer of Colorado paid \$1,600.00 for one and one-half pounds of Honey Dew Melon seed which was used in starting a farming project for the growing of this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.



Honey Dew Muskmelons.



Rocky Ford Pink Meat or Pollock's No. 25



Golden Honey.

WATERMELONS

CULTURE. Watermelons delight in light, rich, sandy soil. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart and 8 to 10 seeds to the hill and cover about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch deep. When plants are well established and danger of insects past then cut to three plants to the hill. One ounce for 40 hills; 3 lbs., to the acre.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET. The sweet sugar melon. Large, oblong variety 26 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. It is a favorite melon for home use, but will stand shipping very well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

GOLDEN HONEY. Absolutely one of the sweetest melons in existence. Flesh is a golden yellow color, firm and tender. A medium sized melon, oblong shaped, dark skin. The rind is thin but will not crack readily. It is striking in appearance and possesses all the eating qualities of the best sugar melons. Many melon growers declare it to be one of the very choicest melons. Any one who desires a variety of the best for the home or market garden should not fail to try the **Golden Honey**. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20.

TOM WATSON. The Old Favorite. The only melon that is an excellent shipper and at the same time possesses all the best qualities of other melons strictly for home use.

It is a large oblong melon of a dark green color. Flesh is bright red, sweet and crisp. Seeds brown, tipped with white. A large sized melon averaging from 50 to 60 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

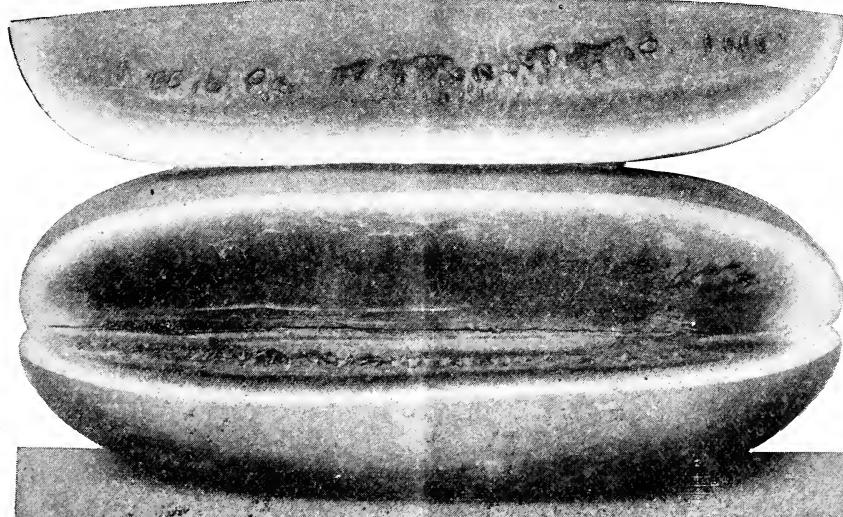
ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS. A white seeded variety. The Standard home market melon. They are a medium size and oblong in shape. The flesh is of a bright scarlet and very sweet. Many prefer the Peerless to any other melon. It ranks among the best of the red fleshed varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

COLE'S EARLY. One of the earliest, but small size. It is very prolific, producing nearly round melons with dark green rind mottled with lighter stripes. Flesh bright red and crisp. A good variety for growing in the northern states. Black seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

IRISH GREY. The size is uniform and large. Color of rind yellowish gray and almost as tough as that of the citron. Ripens earlier than Watson and will keep in good condition for a long time. Very prolific and a good shipper. A fine market sort. White seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

DARK ICING. An extra early melon for home use and nearby market. One of the most delicious fruits of shortened oval form with dark green skin. Flesh deep pink, very sweet and melting. White seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

GRAY MONARCH OR LONG WHITE ICING. A large melon of oblong shape. The flesh is bright red, solid and firm. The vine is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer of large silver gray melons with very tough rind. The melon measures from 20 to 30 inches in length. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.



Ice Cream or Peerless.

ONIONS

CULTURE. Onions prefer a rich, sandy soil. Plow the ground in the fall. Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in rows 1 foot apart as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Thin to 3 or 4 inches apart and keep free from weeds all through the season. Six pounds of seed to the acre.

AILSA CRAIG. An excellent variety. Straw colored skin, globe shaped with fine thin neck. For eating raw it cannot be surpassed. Large size and splendid keeper. Fine for exhibition purposes. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.00.



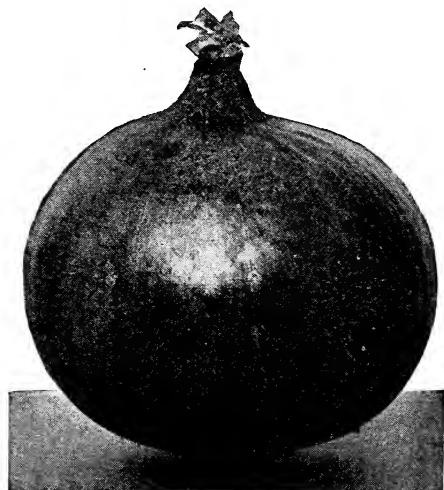
Southport Yellow Globe.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. Medium size, spherical with small neck, deep rich color, good keeper. With the exception of color it is identical with the Southport White Globe. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Similar to the other Southport Globe onion with the exception of color. But distinct from the Danvers type, being more pointed at either end. Outer skin pale yellow, flesh white, mild in flavor and very productive. Keeps a long time in good condition after pulling. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

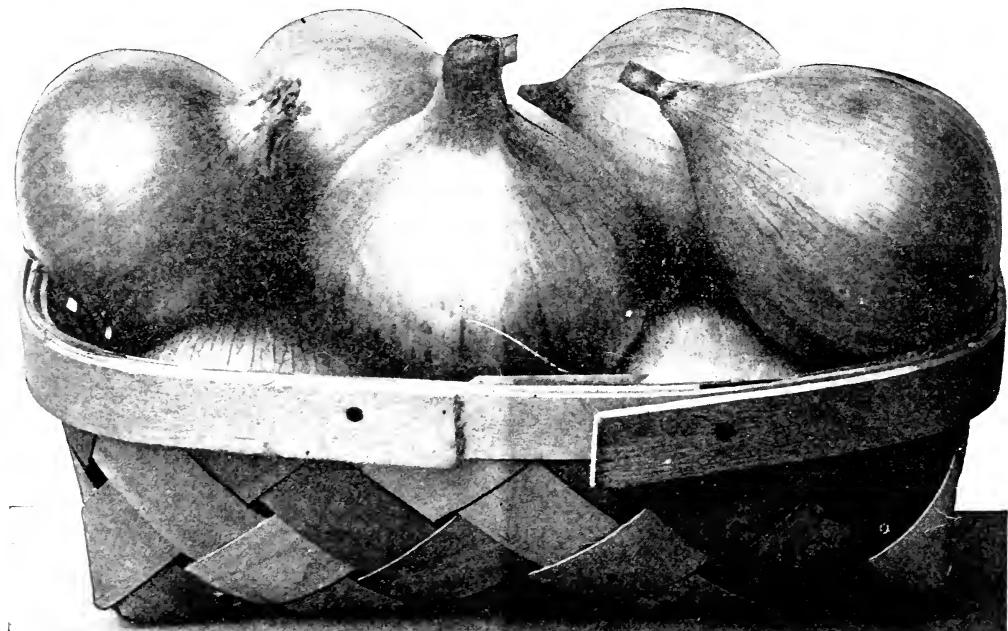
YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Globe shaped onion, small neck and deep orange yellow color. Flesh creamy white and of a mild flavor. Large size. Similar to the Southport Yellow Globe but a little later and not quite as large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

RED WETHERSFIELD. The standard red. The best variety for poor or dry soil. Flesh purplish white, outer skin purplish red, highly flavored and large in size. Somewhat flattened in shape. Can easily be kept during the winter and is a great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Red Wethersfield.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Silvery white color, fine grained and mild flavored. The most popular white globe variety. The same in form as the Yellow or Red Globe but has a milder flavor. To produce good white onions, crop should be pulled just as the stalks begin to fall down and allow them to dry in the open air. Two to two and one-half inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Yellow Globe Danvers.

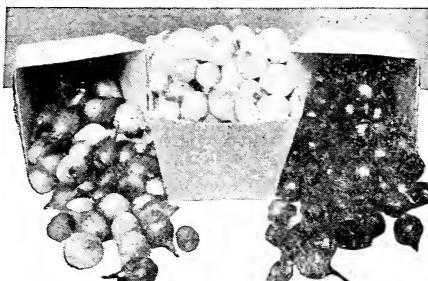
ONION SETS

To secure early onions for home or market use, don't fail to plant onion sets. You will have onions for the table several weeks earlier than if you planted the seeds. They are excellent for bunching and are in great demand in the early spring when vegetables are scarce.

Yellow; 25c per lb., postpaid: Not prepaid, 1 lb., 20c; 8 lbs., \$1.25.

Red; 25c per lb., postpaid: Not prepaid, 1 lb., 20c; 8 lbs., \$1.25.

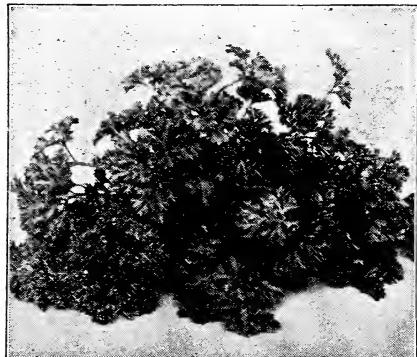
White, per lb., postpaid, 30c: Not prepaid, per lb., 25c; 8 lbs., \$1.60.



For Early Home Use Plant Our Onion Sets.

TRIPLE CURLLED. Used mainly for garnishing meats but can be used for flavoring soups and other foods. Has closely curled leaves of a deep green color. The best variety for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

HAMBURG OR TURNIP ROOTED. Roots resemble a small parsnip which is the edible portion. Used mainly for flavoring soups and stews. Flesh is white with the flavor of celeriac. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

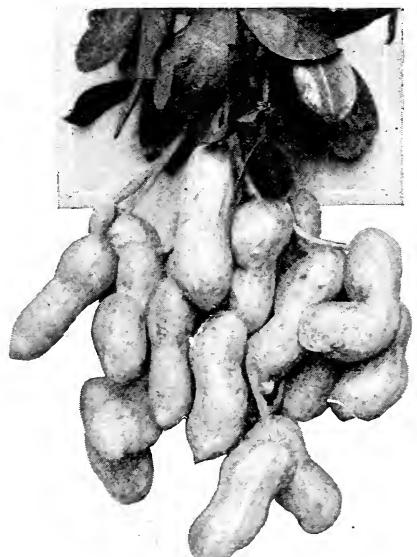


Triple Curled Parsley.

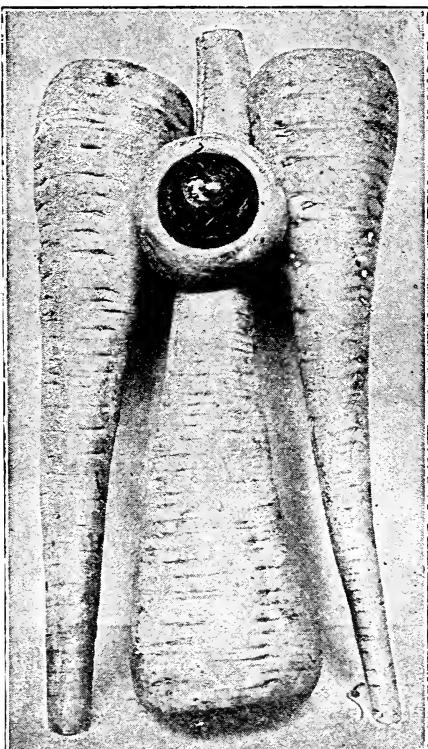
PEANUTS

They require the same culture as beans. Plant when the weather is warm and thin to stand a foot apart in the row.

EARLY NORTHERN. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.



Early Northern Peanuts



Hollow Crown Parsnips.

PARSNIPS

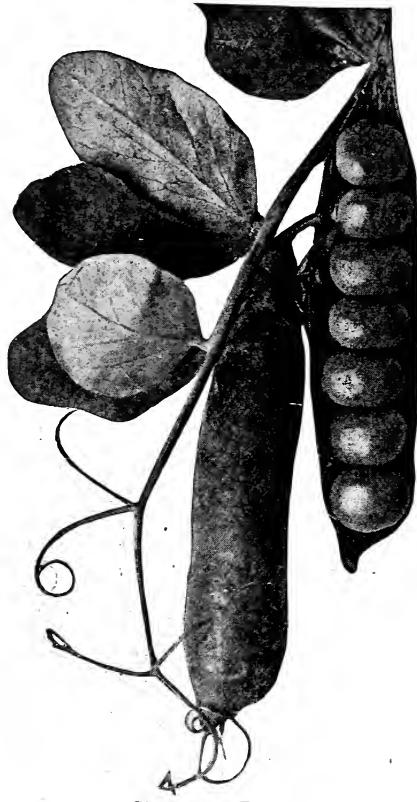
CULTIVATE. Sow as soon as the weather will permit. Cover one-half inch deep and thin out to five inches apart. Frost improves the flavor and what is not needed for winter use can be left in the ground for early spring use.

HOLLOW CROWN. Heavy at the shoulder and tapering towards the base. White flesh, sweet and fine flavored. Common variety grown for table use and stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY. Roots not as long as Hollow Crown but are larger and more easily gathered. Heavy cropper, excellent sugary flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

PEAS

CULTURE. Plant peas as soon as the soil can be cultivated in the spring. Plant about 10 seeds to the foot, 2 or 3 inches deep in rows 3 or 4 feet apart or plant in double rows 6 inches apart with the ordinary space between the rows. Supports may then be placed in the narrow space between the rows.



Stratagem Peas.

ALDERMAN. One of the best of the large podded summer varieties. Pods often measuring 6 inches in length and contains 8 or 9 large peas. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c.

EXTRA EARLY ALASKA. The very earliest peas. Grows about 2 feet high and produces an abundance of well filled pods of a dark green color. The peas are smooth, bluish in color and of an excellent flavor. The entire crop ripens at once which makes it very popular with canners. Hardier than any other variety of peas. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c.

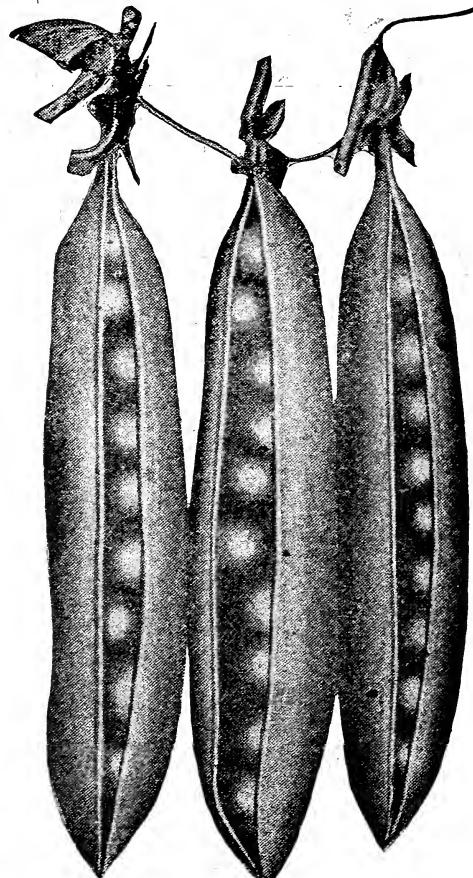
WHITE EYE MARROWFAT. A good variety for midsummer planting. Grows 3-4 feet tall, producing large, smooth, yellow peas of a fine flavor. Pods are large and rough, having a yellow color. One of the most productive and used extensively by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

TELEPHONE. Pods immense size, of a dark green color, medium early, well filled, with peas of largest size. Vines growing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and produces an abundance of pods. Tender, and sweet. One of the best sorts for either home or market. A good wrinkled variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 45c.



Gradus Peas.

which contain from 7 to 10 peas. Vigorous grower and heavy cropper. The most popular late variety both for the home and market. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c.



Extra Early Alaska Peas.

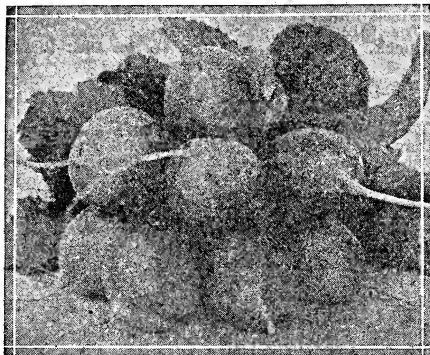
Special Garden Collections

for 50 cents and for \$1.00

See Inside Front Cover

RADISHES

CULTURE. Plant in drills 12-18 inches apart and as soon as the plants are up thin slightly to prevent crowding. Plant them in rich soil so they will grow quickly, otherwise they will have a bitter flavor and will not be fit for table use. For a constant supply make successive plantings every two weeks.



Early Scarlet Globe.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. The first early radish. The best strain of the bright red radishes, good for forcing as well as the open ground. Flesh is white and crisp, small top and will stand a great deal of heat. A popular variety both for the home and market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

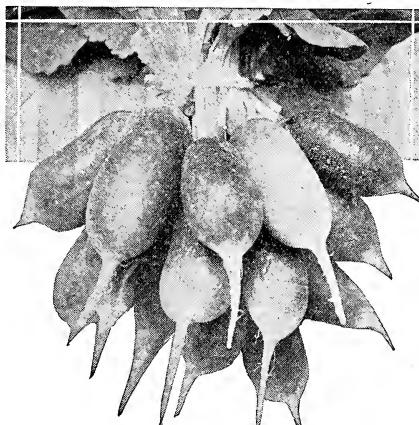


White Icicle.

WHITE ICICLE. One of the very best early radishes. A large uniform variety gradually tapering to a point. They are a pure white, crisp and tender, retain their flavor and crispness longer than most of the other varieties. They are very attractive for table use when mixed with the red varieties. A good standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

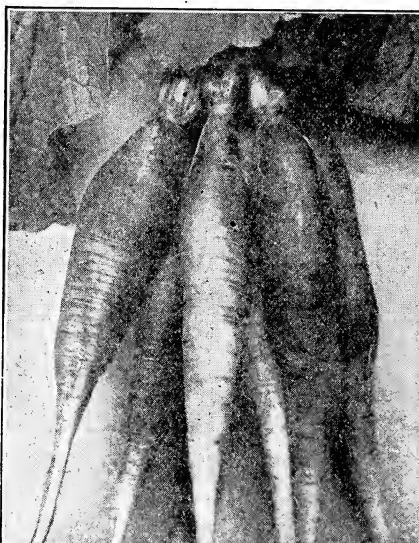
SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. Small round roots of a bright scarlet with white tip. Good for bunching and excellent for family use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Medium size, olive shaped, mild and tender. Bright scarlet color with white tip. One of the best early sorts of the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



French Breakfast.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. A good standard variety. Roots long and of a bright red color. Crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

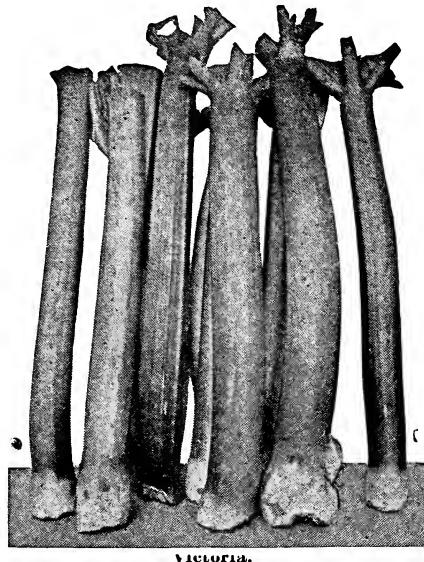


Long Scarlet Short Top.

WINTER RADISH

The seed should be planted in the latter part of the summer and the roots pulled and stored for winter use. They should remain in the ground as long as possible without frosting and should then be dug and stored the same as turnips.

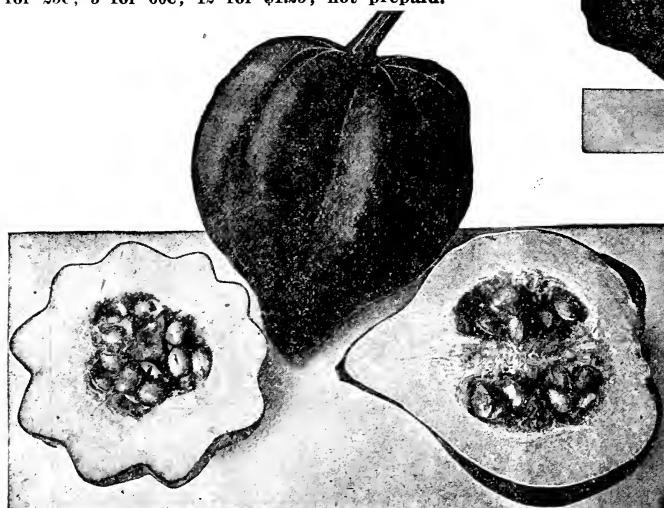
CHINA ROSE. The most popular of the winter radishes. It is a bright rose color. Flesh is firm, and has good keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



RHUBARB ROOTS

VICTORIA. A good market sort, with beautiful red stalks. A large variety. 1 year roots, 2 for 25c; 5 for 60c; 12 for \$1.25; Divided Roots 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; not prepaid.

LINNAEUS. A trifle earlier than the Victoria; green stalks; very large and tender. 1 year roots 2 for 25c; 5 for 60c; 12 for \$1.25; not prepaid.



Delicious Squash.

SPINACH

CULTURE. Sow the seeds of spinach in drills 12-18 inches apart at the rate of 1 ounce to 100 ft. of row. In gathering the entire plant is removed, selecting the larger plants first, thus giving the smaller ones room to develop.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. The earliest variety, large, dark green, fleshy leaves, curled and wrinkled. Of an upright growth, fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

PRICKLEY. Best for fall sowing where winters are severe. Also well adapted for spring use. Medium sized, arrow shaped leaves. The hardest variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

RUTABAGAS

CULTURE. Rutabagas thrive best on rich soil. Sow the seed in drills 12-18 inches apart, as early as weather conditions permit. The roots are hardy and will withstand considerable frost. Two lbs. of seed are required for one acre.

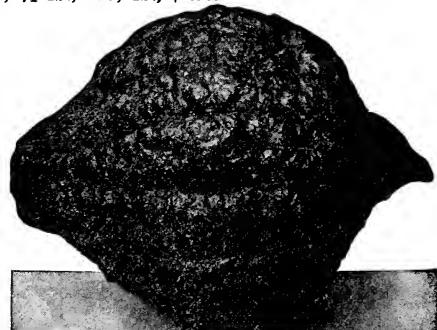
AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. A variety of American origin. Purple top and yellow flesh. They are large sized and exceedingly productive. Is excellent both for table and stock feeding. Small top and short neck. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

SQUASH

CULTURE. Squashes require the same cultivation and care as that of cucumbers and muskmelons. Seed should not be planted until danger of frost is over and the soil quite warm.

WARTED HUBBARD. The most popular of all winter squashes. It has a dark green skin, and rich golden yellow flesh. The skin is covered with small irregular lumps. It is very hardy and considered the best keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. A very early summer variety; flat with scalloped edges; golden yellow color; flesh pale yellow; small seed capacity. One of the most productive varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.



Golden Hubbard Squash.

DELICIOUS. Of a green color, about the same size as the Hubbard, weighing from 5 to 10 lbs. Flesh is a deep orange, very thick and fine grained. Rind very thin. Said to be the finest flavored squash in cultivation today. A good fall variety although it is best during the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Resembles the Green Hubbard with the exception of skin being a deep orange yellow. The flesh is also of a deep golden color. Fine grained and rich flavored. Earlier than the Green Hubbard but keeps well through the winter. A popular seller. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach.

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

CULTURE. Plant like beets in rows twelve to fourteen inches apart and thin out so the plants stand twelve inches apart in the rows. Swiss Chard is a plant that is developed for the foliage instead of the root. The leaves are picked off when small and are used for greens in place of spinach. If allowed to grow the fleshy leaf stalks are used, and prepared like asparagus.

GIANT LUCULLUS. The largest and handsomest variety. Grows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, producing thick broad stalks like rhubarb. Leaves crumpled like spinach, very tender and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.

CULTURE. Turnips require a rich soil, and may be grown either as an early or late crop. Sow seed in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin plants to about 3 inches apart. For late crop seed may be sown broadcast on land from which some earlier crop has been removed. Two pounds of seed is required for one acre.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. This variety is popular both as a table beet and for stock feeding. It is best for table use when small. If used for stock allow them to grow large. The upper portion which grows above ground is of a purple color. Flesh white. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GOLDEN BALL. A globular yellow variety, with smooth skin and yellow flesh. A good variety for either stock or table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. An early turnip of a creamy white. Mild flavor, quick grower. Popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

WHITE EGG. One of the best for table use. It is egg shaped with a smooth thin skin. Flesh clear white, having a mild sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.



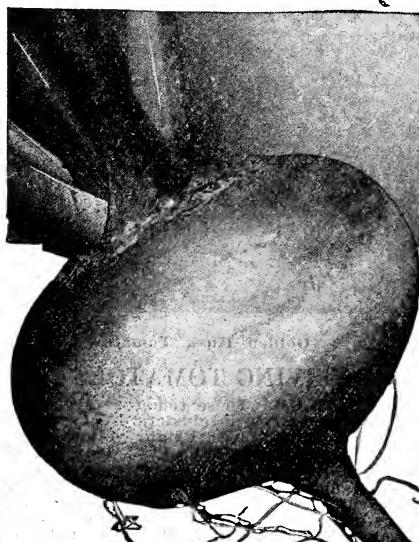
Swiss Chard.

SALSIFY

CULTURE. Sow the seed at the same time and in the same manner as those of parsnips and carrots. Thin plants to about two inches apart in the row. Salsify may be dug and stored the same as parsnips and carrots or left in the ground until needed. One ounce of seed will sow 100 ft. of row. This amount will be sufficient for an ordinary family.

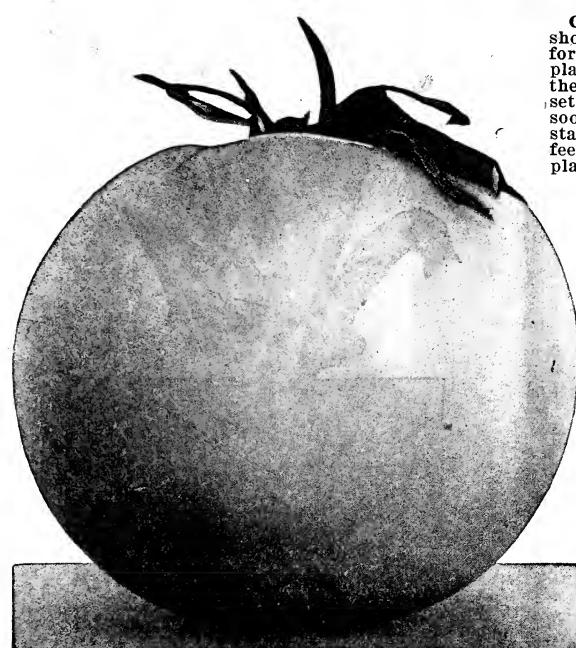
MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. The most popular variety. Larger than the old variety and of a superior quality. The roots are white and have the oyster flavor, which makes them especially popular for soups and stews. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

TURNIPS



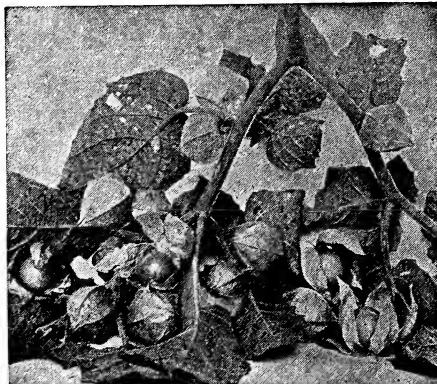
Golden Ball.

TOMATOES



Albino

THE PIERCE ALBINO TOMATO. A new tomato with ivory-white skin and paper-white flesh. It does not contain the usual acids and can therefore be enjoyed by those who are unable to eat tomatoes on account of the acids they contain. The tomatoes are a good size, many of the largest weighing one pound. They do not ripen as early as some of the red varieties, but the beauty and quality of this fruit makes one feel amply repaid for waiting. Used in combination with the red tomatoes it makes a very pretty and delicious salad. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.



Golden Husk Tomato

PRESERVING TOMATOES

YELLOW PLUM. These tomatoes are the size of large plums and grow in clusters. Very smooth and handsome in appearance. Bright yellow color. The popular preserving tomato. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

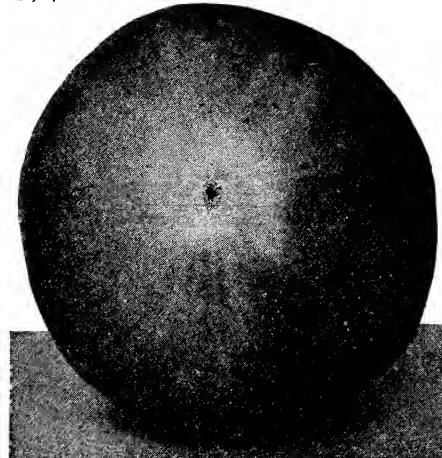
YELLOW HUSK OR STRAWBERRY. Also called ground cherry. This variety is of a spreading habit. Fruit of golden yellow the size of a cherry which is enclosed in a husk. It has a flavor similar to the strawberry and unexcelled for salads and preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c

CULTURE. To secure early tomatoes the seed should be started about 8 weeks before the time for setting the plants in the field. For only a few plants the seed may be sown in a shallow box in the house. Transplant these to a cold frame or box setting 2 inches apart each way. Set in the open as soon as danger from frost has passed. If they are staked they should be set 18 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. If they are not staked they may be planted 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart.

NUMBER 5. Our new tomato.. The earliest tomatoes in existence. Ripens before the Earliana and produces large tomatoes of uniform size and shape. It is unusually productive. A few plants will furnish an ample supply for a medium sized family. Fruit is bright crimson, solid, heavy and of superior quality. continues to bear throughout the season. Resists wilt and other diseases better than any other variety. An excellent tomato for canning as well as slicing. Absolutely the best all around tomato on the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$5.00.

BONNIE BEST. An early tomato of uniform size. A bright scarlet color, globe shape and very attractive. Ripens uniformly and is a great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

DWARF STONE. The plant is of dwarf habit but produces tomatoes as large as the other varieties. It does not require staking as the stems are strong and will hold the tomatoes well up from the ground. A very superior sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.



Earliana Tomato.

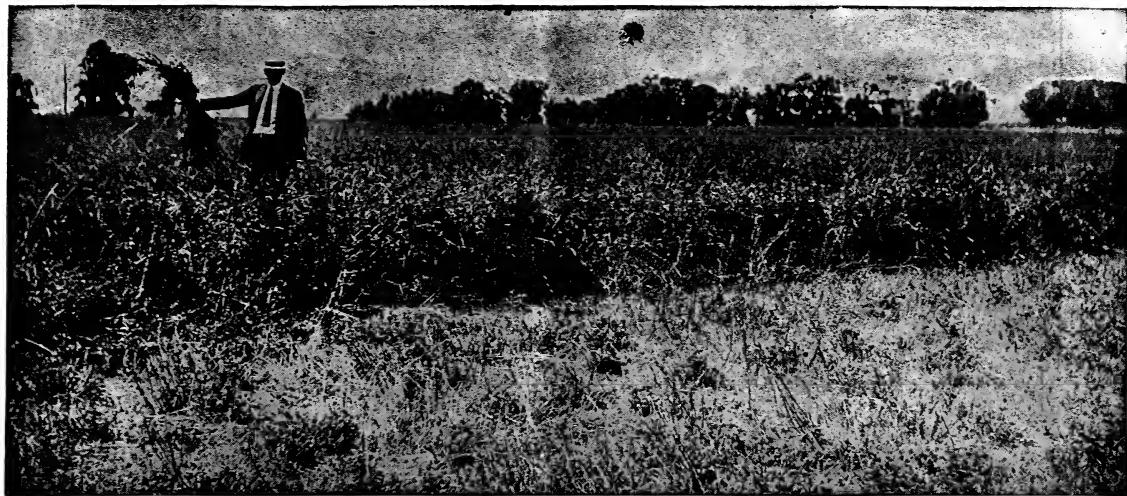
EARLIANA. This is a very early variety, ranks next to our Number 5. Large size, bright red color, smooth and firm. Earliana is one of our leading varieties. Very popular with the market gardeners and at the same time one of the very best varieties for home use. The fruit is produced in clusters of 5 to 8 in the center of the plant. For an all around early tomato this can't be beat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

GOLDEN QUEEN. The standard yellow variety. Large, solid and smooth. Has a finer flavor than the red varieties and is used a great deal for preserving. Flesh is fine grained and tender. Ripens early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.

ACME. An early variety, purplish pink in color, large and solid. An old standard variety of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10.

PONDEROSA. A very large variety, not as regular in shape as the other varieties, but of a very fine quality.. The fruit is a purplish red and very solid. A popular tomato for slicing. Very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$5.00.

Field Seeds



Field of Alfalfa.

ALFALFA

The growing of alfalfa is gaining in popularity each year as the farmers begin to realize the wonderful value there is in this form of feed. Most of the farm crops are rich in starches, sugars and similar substances that produce heat and energy, but they are poor in protein, which builds muscle and bone. So in order to supply the stock with a balanced ration, bran, oil meal, cotton seed oil, etc., have to be purchased at a high price. Why not grow alfalfa instead? It contains a higher per cent of protein than any other feed produced on the farm and can be fed to all classes of stock. It is especially good for dairy cows. Besides besides being rich in protein it is very productive, several crops being cut from a single field. As a soil builder it cannot be excelled. A ton of Alfalfa contains seven pounds of nitrogen and one pound of phosphoric acid more than the equal amount of clover. If you have never grown alfalfa before, try at least an acre and watch the wonderful results. Inoculate your alfalfa. See page 60.

NORTHERN DRY LAND ALFALFA

MONTANA AND DAKOTA GROWN

Where winter killing is apt to occur, the strains of alfalfa developed in the northern states are preferable to that produced farther south, especially if one plans to leave the field in alfalfa for several years. The southern grown may stand through one or several winters, but on the other hand it may be winter killed. Price per lb., 50c.

KANSAS DRY LAND ALFALFA

The popular variety where winter killing is not a serious factor. Price per lb., 50c.

GRIMM ALFALFA

This alfalfa was introduced into Minnesota by an immigrant from Germany named Grimm. He planted a few pounds which came through the severe winter in good condition while the neighbors who had secured their seed from other parts of the United States was winter killed. On account of its hardiness this variety is especially recommended for the northern section where little protection is offered by the snow. The supply of seed on the market is still rather limited. Price per lb., 75c. See price list for quantities.

Mitchell, Ia., Nov 20, 1920.

Mr. L. J. Skromme,
Roland, Ia.

My Dear Sir:—

Just a line to let you know the results I had with Soy Beans and seeds of last year. I will say that I am more than pleased with returns. The Soy Beans were great, and your promptness in orders is the best. I must say I certainly appreciate your method of business dealings, as you and I were strangers; but I feel now as tho we had known each other for years.

I sent another order for garden seeds to another house and I got the worst of it. They did not even show me the courtesy of answering my letters. So here's hoping for your success and that others will learn of you and get their seeds where they know they are right—from the Skromme Seed Co. I remain,

Very truly yours,
Dr. W. J. Gooder,
Breeder of Poland China Hogs.

Inoculate your alfalfa.

about CLOVER



Medium Red Clover

Clover should be grown more extensively by the farmers. It helps to build up the soil and is excellent when used as hay and pasture crop.

The clover plant has a heavy root system that leaves a large amount of vegetable matter in the soil, when it is plowed under. This makes the soil more suitable for the roots or other plants; increases the water holding capacity of the soil; keeps the light soils from blowing and washing and the heavy soils from baking; deepens the soil and aids drainage. This shows why soil that produces clover can be worked earlier in the spring. Clover is one of the plants that has the ability to acquire the nitrogen from the air instead of the soil so that grasses sown with it are able to use part of this nitrogen instead of robbing the soil of its entire supply. Clover should be grown in rotation as it increases the yield of grains and also their protein contents.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike clover continues to produce crops of hay or seed for several years. It is not as coarse as either the common red or mammoth and when cut at the right time makes excellent hay. Alsike clover mixed with timothy will furnish a good feed for horses. It can be grown on any soil in which the red clover will thrive and even on soil that may be too wet for the red clover. Lb., 50c. See price list for quantities.

WHITE CLOVER

Often called Dutch Clover. This variety is of a low spreading habit, producing white flowers. It is excellent for pastures and used extensively for lawn purposes. Lb., 60c; See price list for quantities.

MEDIUM RED

Medium red clover is adapted to well drained soil that is not subject to overflow. The hay furnishes a good feed for growing animals of all kinds and also for dairy cows. Lb., 50c. See price list for quantities.

MAMMOTH CLOVER

Mammoth clover is coarser and grows more rank than the medium red clover and consequently does not make as good hay. To produce a better quality hay, sow on poorer soil where it will not make such a rank growth. This variety is excellent for increasing the vegetable matter in the soil. Lb., 50c. See price list for quantities.

Inoculate your Clover.

**Sow
More
Clover
And
Build
Up
Your
Soil**

SWEET CLOVER



White Biennial Sweet Clover

Sweet clover is a valuable soil-improving crop, makes an excellent pasture and hay plant and is rich in protein.

Through experiments conducted by Agricultural Experiment Stations it has been found that it is practically equal to alfalfa and red clover as a pasture and forage crop. Livestock that are not used to it may not at first relish it, but this is readily overcome by pasturing in the spring as soon as the plants start to grow. Sweet Clover has settled the pasture problem as it furnishes an excellent feed upon soil where other crops refuse to grow. It may be seeded alone or sown with grain and pastured after harvest. Some of the best pastures in Iowa consist of a mixture of Kentucky bluegrass, timothy and sweet clover. It also furnishes an excellent pasture for hogs. When thus used it is usually seeded alone and pastured for two seasons. An acre will usually support 20 to 30 shoats besides furnishing a cutting of hay.

Sweet clover hay is readily eaten by all classes of livestock. However, if the hay is not cut at the right time it will become coarse and woody and in this case the stock will refuse to eat it. As to yield it will outclass any of the true clovers. The Massachusetts

Agricultural Experiment Station obtained 2,700 pounds of hay per acre from spring seeding and the United States Department of Agriculture obtained 3,000 pounds in August from May seeding.

In many localities it is becoming popular as a silage crop, either alone or in mixtures. The first crop the second season will produce two-thirds as much silage to the acre as corn, if cut at the time it should be cut for hay. Inoculate your Sweet Clover. See page 60. Price per lb., 40c. See enclosed price list for quantities.

All Our Sweet Clover Is Scarified.

Inoculate Your Sweet Clover. See page 60.

RED TOP

Red Top is especially adapted to wet soil but will also make good growth on dry land. It is used to a great extent in pasture mixtures as it starts growing early in the spring and continues growing throughout the summer. Red Top with white clover and blue grass makes an excellent lawn grass mixture. Per lb., 40c. See enclosed price list for prices on quantities.



The Above Photograph Was Obtained Through The Courtesy of the Iowa State Agricultural College
Field of Sudan Grass.

SUDAN GRASS

A new annual drought resisting hay plant. It yields two cuttings and will stand semi-dormant through a drought period and immediately renew its growth if rain comes before the end of the growing season.

It does best on rich soil but has been grown successfully on every class of soil from heavy clay to light sand. If seed is sown broadcast it will attain an average height of 3 to 5 feet while if sown in rows will reach a height of 6 to 9 feet. The stalks in this case having thicker stems. It stools freely. Often 100 stems arising from a single crown. This will have a tendency to make the hay from the second cutting of a finer quality than that of the first. It never develops anything but fibrous roots which prevents it from becoming an obnoxious weed like the Johnson Grass has a tendency to do.

It is very productive. Wonderful results have been obtained by growing it with mixtures such as soy beans, field peas and other legumes. Sudan grass grows very erect, with stiff stems that are able to support the vines of the peas and beans. These legumes also furnish the protein which the Sudan Grass lacks. Sudan Grass and Field Peas have produced 4.6 tons per acre and as a mixture with soy beans made a yield of 4.4 per acre.

Price per lb., postpaid, 40c. See Special Price List for lowest price on large quantities.

Our best success with Sudan Grass has been obtained by sowing the seed after June first. In one case we sowed the Sudan Grass in a potato patch late in July after the potatoes had been harvested and got two cuttings of hay from it. One should remember that the Sudan Grass is a tropical plant having originally come from Sudan, Africa, that it requires a warm soil to start it growing and hot weather to enable it to reach its fullest development.

In sowing the seed be sure to get it well covered. From one to two inches deep is about right. In warm weather the soil on top dries fast. If the seed is not properly covered growth may be prevented, altho the seed may have already sprouted, resulting in a failure to get the desired stand.

Sudan Grass makes a wonderful crop when its two prime requirements are met, namely, moisture enough to start the seed and heat enough to keep the plants growing. Price per lb., postpaid, 30c. See Special Price List for lowest price on large quantities.

Fremont, Ia., Nov. 15, 1920.

Skromme Seed Co.,
Roland, Ia.

Dear Sir:

The Sudan Grass was grand. It kept 8 head of cattle, 6 calves and 90 head of pigs until frost killed the grass. This was a seven acre field.

Respectfully yours,

J. N. Ward.

TIMOTHY

TIMOTHY IS THE ONE GRASS MOST INDISPENSABLE TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA

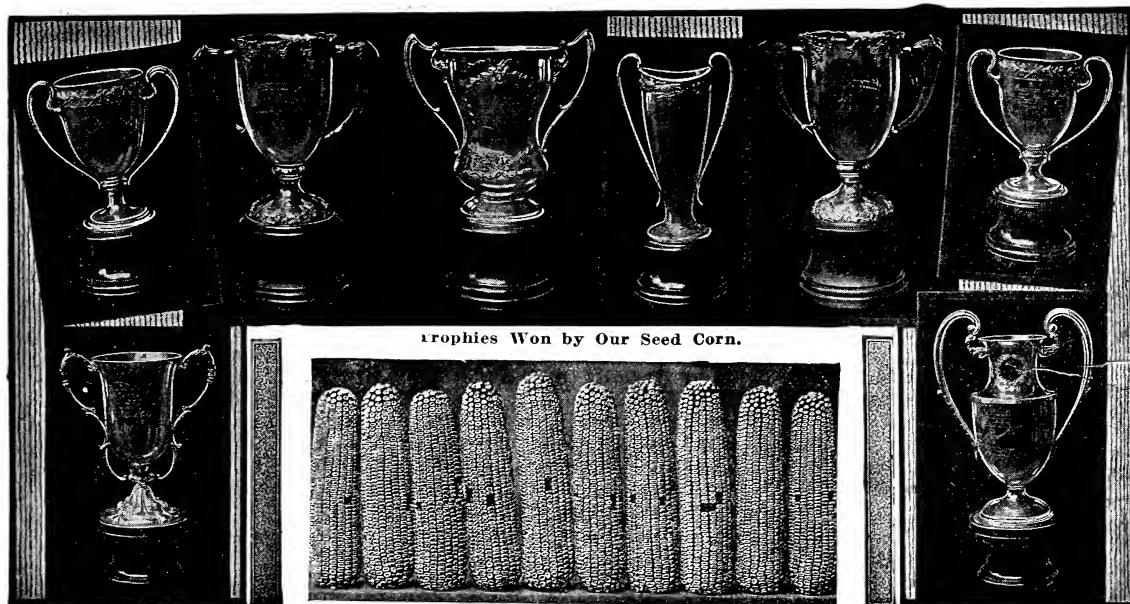
From the Missouri River to Maine, from Kansas to far up in Canada there is hardly a farm without timothy.

Timothy is the best possible insurance against the loss of the clover pasture or the alfalfa field. The clover or the alfalfa may not make a stand or it may winter kill. In either case the timothy will come to the rescue and in a large measure make up for the loss. When the wise and experienced farmer sows his clover or his alfalfa he will also sow with it a liberal portion of timothy, knowing full well that if the clover or alfalfa fails

timothy will be there to take its place in keeping back weeds and at the same time producing palatable and nutritious grass or hay. If the clover or alfalfa does not winter kill the timothy sown with it increases the yield, makes the hay easier to cure and produces a feed mixture which stock relish and on which they grow fat, putting money into the farmers pocket and enriches the farmers land.

Our timothy seed is choice, recleaned, free from noxious weeds and of high germination. Per lb., 25c. See enclosed price list.

HIGH QUALITY SEED CORN—OWN GROWN



Prize Winning Reid's Yellow Dent Corn

Corn has become the leading and most universally grown crop in the United States.

The increase in land values and also the increase in the cost of production makes it necessary to secure higher yield of crops in order that the farmer may make a fair profit. To do this the farmer must secure seed of the best quality. This is especially true of seed corn. The seed corn we sell is all grown by ourselves. We husk the corn before it is injured by frost and immediately dry it in our new and specially built seed corn dryers. We have in all, five dryers, each one of which holds 150 bushels of ear corn. By means of a powerful fan warm air, heated by a large furnace to a temperature of 70 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, is forced through the corn in the dryers. Every minute sixty thousand feet of this warm and dry air passes through each one of the five dryers. Every ear is subject to a continuous draft of warm air not so warm that it injures the corn nor so cool that it prevents rapid drying.

After the drying is completed the corn is removed from the dryers, graded and tested for germination. Ninety-five at least of every one hundred kernels placed in the tester must show a vigorous growth. If the test should fall below 95% strong germination, it is immediately rejected for seed.

After being graded and tested the seed corn is placed in dry storage. We store all our seed corn in the ear. Nothing is shelled until just before ready to ship unless sold in the ear when it is given a second germination test to be absolutely sure that no error was made in the first test.

REID'S YELLOW DENT

The standard yellow variety. The ears are large and heavy, deep kernels and on a small cob. It is a superior quality of corn and is one of the most attractive sorts for markets. It is a medium early corn and has been bred up and selected to what is at the present one of the best varieties of yellow corn in existence. It has 18 to 24 rows of kernels on the cob with 50 to 60 grains in the row. At the fairs this corn has been awarded more prizes than any other variety. See enclosed price list.

SILVER KING

An extra early white variety grown extensively in the central and northern part of the state. This variety was originated near the Minnesota line and will mature almost anywhere corn is grown. It is a heavy yielder, ears about 8 or 9 inches long, uniform in size and shape. Corn is pure white with deep set kernels. See enclosed price list.

Zearing, Ia., Nov. 1, 1920.
Skromme Seed Co., Roland, Ia.
Dear Sirs:—

The seed corn was fine. I got a 100% test and a perfect stand.

Truly yours,

Earl Beach.

Merril, Ia., May 4, 1920.

Dear Sir:—

Please send me at once by express 1 bu. of Silver King corn, shelled and ready for the planter. I tested the corn you sent me some time ago and it all tested 99%, which is all O. K.

Yours truly,

H. M. Singer.

THE IOWAR OATS

THE HEAVIEST YIELDING OAT EVER GONE OUT FROM THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE

To fully appreciate the value of this new oat one must grow it. The IOWAR OAT is the last step in the evolution of the oat that is so satisfactorily meeting the soil and climatic conditions peculiar to the great corn belt. Many years of tireless efforts and the most faithful service on the part of some of our ablest experts aided by the equipment of one of the world's greatest agricultural colleges have finally been rewarded.

Twenty years ago when attending the Short Course at Ames, Iowa, I asked the professor, who was then at the head of the oat experimental work: "What is the best oat to grow on rich, black Iowa soil?" "The Kherson oat," was the prompt reply. The work of selection had already at that time been completed. The Kherson Oat having been found to be the best was selected to become the parent of the oat now having finally been born, THE IOWAR.

BEST OAT FOR RICH LAND

The Iowar Oat stands up remarkably well on a rich, heavy soil where other oats are liable to go down. Its root system is well established. Its straw is stiff and yet not coarse; short but producing a large amount of excellent feed, being three inches taller than the White Kherson (The Iowa 103). It is an early oat; only three days later than the White Kherson. It matures early in July, usually before the hot weather sets in, which is so detrimental to the oat in the filling stage, causing the oat to shrivel and become light and chaffy. **NOTHING BETTER FOR A NURSE CROP.** Its earliness makes it of great value as a nurse crop for timothy, clover, sweet clover and alfalfa. The most remarkable thing about the IOWAR OAT is its productiveness, **OUTYIELDING ALL OTHER VARIETIES OF OATS GROWN.** Its numerous small white kernels are plump and meaty.

THOROUGHLY TESTED

After having been subjected to a two years trial in a cooperative test conducted by the Iowa State Agricultural College, covering the entire state of Iowa, this oat has been permitted to take the place it well deserves as **THE GREATEST OAT EVER GROWN IN IOWA.**

OUR MEMORIAL OAT

The Iowar Oat may also be called the Memorial Oat. The men who represent the state through the institution they serve has placed so great a value on this oat as to give it the memorial name it bears. To the word "WAR" the first two letters of our state were prefixed, hence, "IOWAR", a memorial to the fruitfulness of the soil and the faithfulness of the farmer who tilled it during the trying period of the Great War.

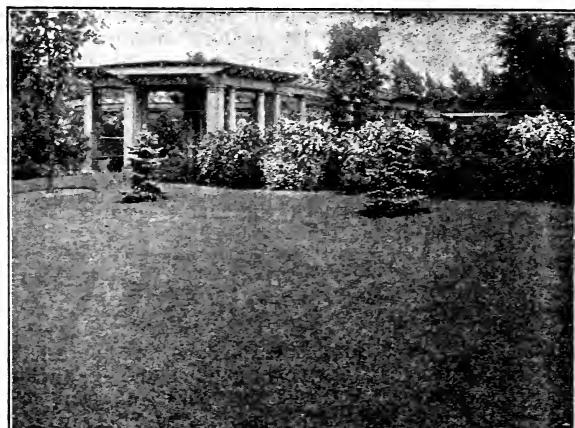
It is but fitting that this oat produced during the war as an answer to the cry for food, and now given to the world should be dedicated as a memorial to the part Iowa took in helping to win the war by helping to feed the world.

We are now confronted with the serious threat of having to sell our last year's crop of oats for less than it cost us to produce it. This condition can not last long. The prices must soon be adjusted to meet the cost of production with a reasonable profit added. One of the things necessary to bring this about is for the farmer to grow the variety that will produce the heaviest yield of the best quality.

Sow at least a few acres of our **CHOICE CERTIFIED IOWAR OAT.** The extra cost of the seed is small; your profit in the increased yield will be large.

REMEMBER

This is the first time the IOWAR OAT has been offered to the general public. The amount for sale is limited. The demand is great. If you do not order NOW you may be too late. See enclosed price list.



Lawn from our Special Grass Mixture.

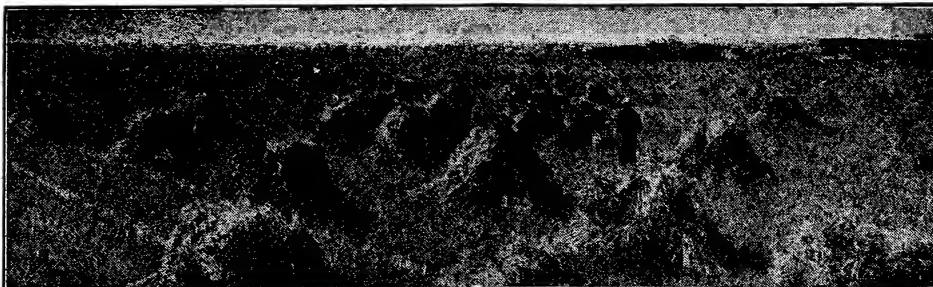
KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

The most popular grass for pastures. It affords more nourishment for livestock than any other grass as it ranks high in protein and other contents. It will grow in almost any part of the United States from early spring and continue growing in the winter until the ground is frozen.

It is not only excellent as a pasture grass but is considered the best for lawn grass, sown together with other mixtures. Lb., 45c; For quantities see enclosed price list.

LAWN GRASS SEED

Our own lawn grass mixtures. Grows quickly and covers the ground in a very short time. Keeps green from early spring until late fall. Specially suited to the northern and central states. Price, per lb., 45c.



Winter Wheat.

WHEAT

WINTER WHEAT. It is one of the most profitable grain crops in Iowa. On account of the food shortage there will be a strong demand for cereals during the next few years. Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture show that for ten years the average total returns for an acre of winter wheat were larger than that of corn, oats, spring wheat, barley or rye. It also provides more of an even distribution of farm labor, seeding at a time when the farmer is not rushed with other work. The winter wheat yields on an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels more per acre than the spring wheat. This being due to the fact that it matures earlier, before the midsummer drought or hot, rainy weather sets in. Every farmer should have a small acreage of winter wheat. Lb., 25c. See price list for prices on quantities.

SPRING WHEAT, MARQUIS. Practically a new variety originating in Ottawa, Canada. It has been found to outyield the other varieties, matures earlier and is the hardiest of the spring wheats. Marquis wheat is superior to the bearded or velvet chaff wheat and for this reason commands higher prices. Lb., 25c. See price list for quantities.

BARLEY

Barley is the first of all spring crops to mature. It relieves the feed shortage at the time when the pastures are dry and before the corn has matured enough for feeding.

Barley sown in April will make good hog feed in July or August. It should be sown early, as soon as freezing weather is past, the best yield being, obtained from early seeding. It is a good plan to sow oats as soon as the ground can be worked and to follow with barley as soon as the oats are in. Sow two bushels to the acre.

ODERBRUCKER OR WISCONSIN NO. 55. The most popular variety of six-rowed barley. This variety was distributed by the State Experiment Station of Wisconsin some years ago. It is a stiff-strawed, bearded variety. It is the heaviest yielding variety on the market. Similar to Manchuria as to the time of maturity, manner of growth and general appearance. It is a bright variety of remarkable uniformity in both plant and grain. No other variety has ever gained the wide recognition of the Oderbrucker. Lb., 25c. See enclosed price list for quantities.

BUCKWHEAT

A cool season's crop. Can be sown late in the season and produce satisfactory results. Thrives best in light soil and will do better on wet ground than any other grain. Lb., 30c; For quantities see enclosed price list.

SEED FLAX

Flax will do best on any soil containing a large per cent of organic matter and well supplied with moisture and free from flax wilt. It is not necessary to confine the production of flax to newly turned virgin soil but will also do nicely on old lands. Lb., 30c. For quantities see enclosed price list.

MANCHURIA. A standard six-row bearded variety. Straw is stiff, grains plump and of a vigorous growth. It ranks next to the Oderbrucker in productiveness. Many prefer the Manchuria to any other variety. Price, lb., 25c. See enclosed price list for quantities.

RYE

WINTER RYE. Rye thrives best on well-drained, fertile loam soils, but will grow better than most grains on light, sandy, poor soil. The best grain for alkali or acid soils. Hardier than spring wheat. It is good as a secondary or special purpose crop. When grown for grain about six pecks of seed sown between September 1st and 20th is sufficient. If intended for pasture sow a few weeks earlier, using about eight pecks of seed to the acre. Lb., 30c. See enclosed price list for quantities.



Rape, Dwarf Essex.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rape is one of the greatest annual emergency pasture crops of the corn belt. Every farmer who raises hogs, sheep or calves should not fail to sow a patch of rape. It is a money saving feed.

An acre of rape pastured with young growing pigs at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station saved 366 pounds of corn and 881 pounds of meat meal tankage. Corn valued then at \$1.50 and the meat meal tankage at \$100 per ton, the acre of rape replaced \$53.86 worth of these feeds.

It is easily grown. It can be planted between the corn rows just before the last plowing. It may also be sown with oats, using six pecks of oats and one pound of rape per acre seeding the rape 10 days after the oats.

If sown broadcast four or five pounds of seed is required, but better results are secured by drilling in rows far enough apart to allow cultivation.

Price per lb., 30c; postpaid. See enclosed price list for quantities.



MILLET

A readily available crop for use in short rotations. Excellent as a substitute for corn where it may not be easily grown or where the crop has been destroyed by unfavorable weather. It is also a good thing to grow on bad lands to get rid of foul weeds.

COMMON MILLET. The common millet is the most commonly grown variety in this country. It is the hardiest, endures drought and gives the best returns on poor soil. The hay is of finer quality than the other millet and consequently less loss in feeding. It is considered one of the earliest of the foxtail millets. Price per lb., 20c. See price list for quantities.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET. This variety originated in Minnesota and was claimed by the introducer to be a cross between Hungarian Grass and German Millet. This variety outyields all other millets of the foxtail varieties. The forage is coarse and yields heavy but is more susceptible to drought than the common millet. Price per lb., 25c. See price list for quantities.

SIBERIAN MILLET. A very good millet of recent origin. Straw not as long as the Golden Millet, but matures a little earlier. Plants larger than the common millet with habit of growth, beard and chaff like the Hungarian Millet. Heads are larger than either the Common or Hungarian Millet. It is very popular in the North and Northwest. Price, per lb., 25c. See price list for quantities.

SUNFLOWER

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. In sections where corn does not grow well Sunflower has become very popular as a silage crop. It has about the same feeding value as corn, yields more to the acre, and weighs heavier than corn silage, thus, filling up more slowly in the silo. It withstands severe drought and will not be affected with early frost. Cultivate same as corn. Seed should be drilled in at the rate of six pounds to the acre. Cut for silage when one-half to three-fourths of the seed is in the late milk or early dough stage. The Sunflower may also be used as an ornamental plant for hiding unsightly places, the seed furnishing excellent feed for poultry. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c. See enclosed price list for quantities.

Sorghum or Fodder Cane

This is the best sorghum cane on the market. As a fodder crop it cannot be excelled. It is especially good for dairy cows. Many farmers cut it for silage together with soy beans and cow peas. The seed makes a good poultry feed. Lb., 15c. See enclosed price list for quantities.

Early Amber Syrup Cane

This differs from the fodder cane in that the stalks are more slender, juicy and sweet. The best variety of syrup cane. Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. See enclosed price list.

SOY BEANS



The Above Photograph of this Splendid Field of Soy Beans Has Been Secured Through the Courtesy of the Iowa State Agricultural College.

GROWN SOY BEANS. A GREAT MONEY CROP AND WONDERFUL SOIL BUILDER.

They make a splendid substitute for oil meal or cotton seed meal, containing as they do 40% protein and 19% oil. WHY BUY EXPENSIVE COMMERCIAL FEED TO BALANCE YOUR CORN RATION WHEN YOU CAN GROW IT YOURSELF.

Soy beans will grow in any kind of soil where corn will thrive. They can be used as an ensilage crop, for hogging down, or for hay. If grown for ensilage combined with corn, they may be planted at the same time as the corn by using a bean planting attachment. They may also be mixed in the planter box with the corn, but there will be a tendency for the beans to work to the bottom and thus getting an uneven stand. In this way they are cultivated with the corn and will be mature enough by the time the corn is ready to be put in the silo. If the corn is not cut for silage it can be hogged down or left standing until the cows are turned into the stock field, thus supplying the cows with the protein which the corn lacks. Planted with corn 3 to 8

pounds of seed are required to the acre. Where it is sown broadcast or drilled in for hay or seed it will require from one and one-half to two bushels. Some prefer soy bean hay in preference to alfalfa, as it is easier to handle, and requires less time for it to mature. It yields from one and one-half to two and one-half tons to the acre, besides enriching the soil with nitrogen.

We grow our own Soy Bean Seed and can furnish you with the following varieties—BLACK EYE-BROW and MANCHU.

For hogging down with corn any of these varieties are recommended, but for ensilage the Manchu, Med. Green or Black Eyebrow are preferable as they grow taller and stockier than the Ito San, and also mature later. Per pound 25c. See enclosed price list for quantities.

Inoculate Your Soy Beans. See Page 60.

The seed should be inoculated the same as alfalfa and soy beans in order to insure a good crop. See page 60. Lb., 25c. See price list for lowest prices on quantities.

COW PEAS

Cow peas grown for hay furnish one of the most valuable feeds. It is equal to red clover and a close second to alfalfa and wheat bran. If used for hay plant so that the hay will be ready for cutting the later part of August, September or early October, at the time when there is not an abundance of rainfall.

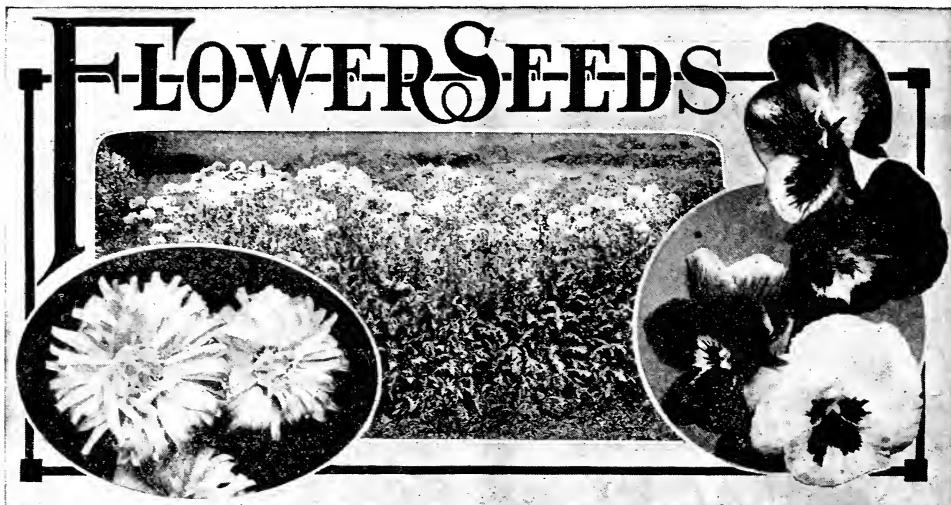
Cow peas mixed with amber cane has given excellent satisfaction at the Arlington Experimental Farm near Washington, D. C. Sow with a grain drill, one bushel of cow peas to one-half bushel of sorghum to the acre. Cow peas and corn is also a mixture used extensively by farmers. It can either be used for ensilage or for hogging down. For best results use three pecks of seed per acre, planting near the rows of corn. Lb., 25c. See price list for quantities.

FIELD PEAS

There is no kind of live stock on the farm to which peas cannot be fed to advantage. For fattening cattle it is excellent used with oats and wheat bran. It is especially beneficial for dairy cows and brood sows as it increases the milk production. The pea straw is relished more by the stock than the straw of wheat, barley, rye or oats, especially if it is harvested rather under-ripe and cured properly.

When sown with oats or barley, peas make a good summer pasture for hogs and sheep. One fourth of an acre grown at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station furnished pasture for one sheep for 34½ days.

There are several advantages in growing peas with other grain for fodder. A larger yield is obtained by growing the mixtures than by growing the grains singly. The fodder may be fed directly to the stock without the extra expense and labor of threshing and grinding the grain. And a pasture such as rape may follow the same season.



ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON

This flower is next to the sweet peas in popularity. Flowers of the most brilliant colors, which remain in bloom from early in July until frost. Seeds may be sown in a sunny situation the first part of May. If real early blossoms are desired they may be started in a box or hot bed and set out when danger of frost is past.

THE GIANT CHOICE MIXED. A tall growing variety, about three feet high. It is very desirable for cutting, and is also used extensively for bedding and borders. Large, showy flowers of unusual distinction. Price per pkt., 10c.

HALF DWARF MIXED. Flowers equal in size and have the same variety of colors as those of the tall varieties. They are of a compact habit of growth, which makes them better suited for bedding purposes. Plants about 18 inches high. Price per pkt., 5c.



Aquilegia or Columbine. (COLUMBINE) AQUILEGIA

These plants grow to a height of two feet or more, producing beautiful spurred flowers. They are among our most popular hardy perennials. Mixed, per pkt., 10c.

AMARANTHUS

CLUADATUS (Love Lies Bleeding). Annuals of brilliant foliage growing from 3 to 4 feet high. May be used as borders for tall plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive in a hot, sunny location if the soil is not too rich. The flowers are a blood red in color. Pkt., 5c.



ALYSSUM

LITTLE GEM. Little plants of dwarf compact habit, about four inches high. Blooms continuously from early spring until late in the fall. Used extensively for borders, and also hanging baskets. Flowers are a pure white. Price per pkt., 5c.

ASTERS

For early blossoms sow in boxes or hot bed in April and transplant as soon as danger from frost is past. Asters thrive in any good soil, but by enriching the soil with well-rotted manure and by cultivating frequently one can produce immense flowers, measuring six inches across. Plant eight or nine inches apart.

IMPROVED CREGO ASTERS. The largest and finest of all asters. Petals nearly double the length of other varieties, twisted and curled, closely resembling a chrysanthemum.

White	Crimson
Dark Blue	Lavender
Pink	Rose
Purple	

Any of the above, per pkt., 10c. Mixed all colors, per pkt., 10c.



Mixed Asters.



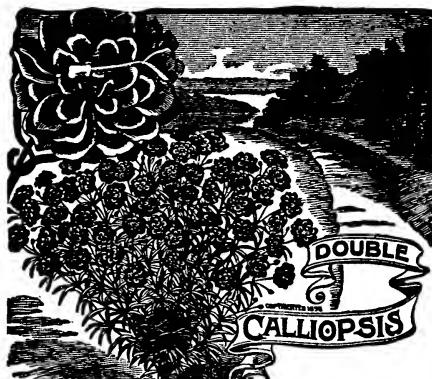
Balsam

BALSAM OR LADY SLIPPER

No garden is complete without the Balsam or Lady Slipper. With its erect stem and brilliant double flowers clustered closely about it, gives the appearance of one solid mass of color. It is easily grown and blossoms profusely. Seed can be sown out of doors in May or started indoors in April and plants set out when danger of frost is over. Set the plants 18 inches apart. Price, per pkt., 10c.

BUTTERFLY RUNNER

A new variety of Scarlet Runner Beans. A great favorite as an ornamental climber. Pink and white blossoms. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



CALLIOPSIS

Quick growing annuals with brilliant flowers and fern-like leaves. Sow them where they are to bloom and thin out to six inches apart. For a solid compact border they may be planted closer. If cut occasionally they will blossom all spring. Price per pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT

The Candytuft is a popular flower for cutting. Seed sown in the autumn produces flowers early in the spring; seed sown in April will produce flowers in June. Successive planting may be made and thus furnish cut flowers during the entire summer. They are easily cultivated and look best in beds or masses. Mixture of all varieties and colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

CARNATION

MARGUERITE. Finest double mixed. Beautiful long-stemmed flowers, sweet scented and of a large size. If given a slight protection they will live through the winter and begin blossoming early in the spring and continue blossoming throughout the summer. Mixed, per pkt., 10c.

CENTURIA (Bachelors Button)

One of the hardy old-fashioned flowers. One planting is usually sufficient as they re-seed themselves and come up year after year. *Cyanus*, double mixed, all colors, including rose, blue and white. Price, per pkt., 5c.



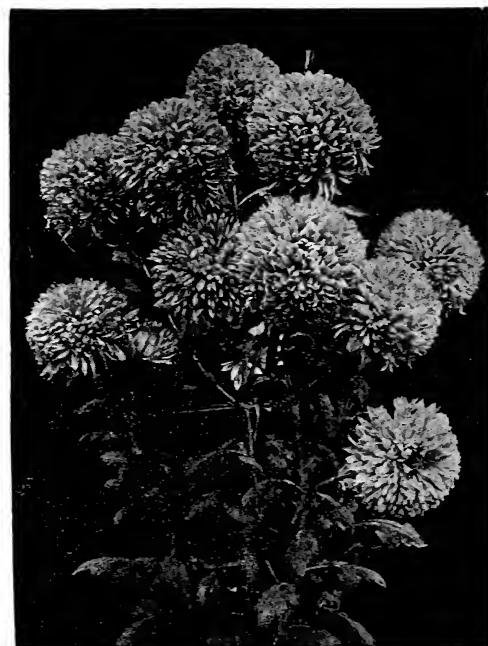
Celosia or Coxcomb

CELOSIA OR COXCOMB

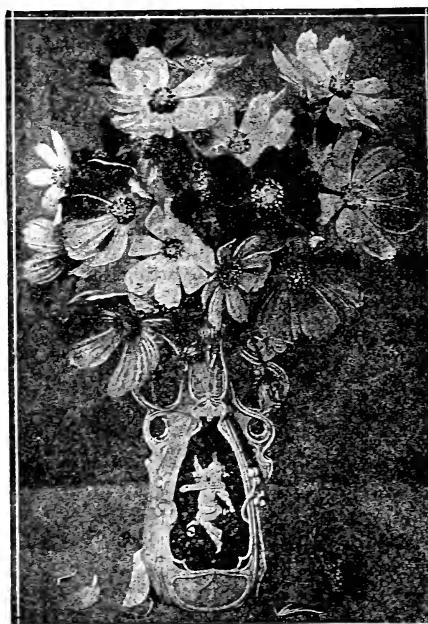
Plants produce bright red combs which can be cut and dried for winter use. Its bright color will attract attention anywhere. Seed may be started in boxes or sown out of doors in May. Thrives best in rather light soil. Price per pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Plants of upright growth producing abundance of white and yellow flowers. Excellent for cutting. Coromarium, double mixed, pkt., 5c.



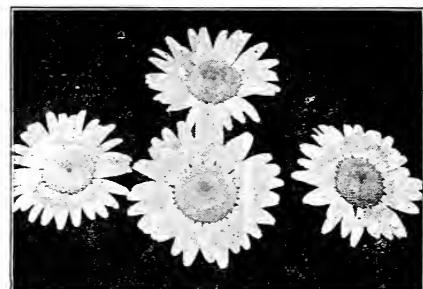
Chrysanthemums.



Cosmos.

COSMOS

The new double variety of exceptional beauty. They are pure white and a delicate pink in color. Plants resemble those of the single variety. Double mixed, per pkt., 15c. Single Giant mixed, per pkt., 10c.



Shasta Daisy.

SHASTA DAISY

Hardy perennial, producing flowers of a pure white, often measuring five inches across. Long stemmed. Excellent as a cut flower. They make a showy hedge as they are covered with flowers from early fall until hard frost. Pkt., 10c.

DELPHINIUM OR HARDY LARKSPURS

Perennial Larkspurs may be planted as soon as the spring has opened. The ground should be carefully prepared, altho manure should not come in contact with the roots, otherwise the grubs are apt to destroy the plants. The stalks are very tender and should be staked when they are about three feet tall. After the Larkspurs are through blooming they may be cut close to the ground and a

second and third crop of flowers will succeed. Each time the plants are cut a little bone meal should be dug around them.

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS. A superior strain of mixed hybrids. The plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers on spikes over two feet long. Pkt., 15c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

A very popular flower producing a great variety of brilliant colored flowers. They grow about a foot tall and can be used in beds or borders. They are easily grown, as they are not particular to soil, but should have a sunny location. Single or Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Dianthus or Pinks.

GYPSOPHILA

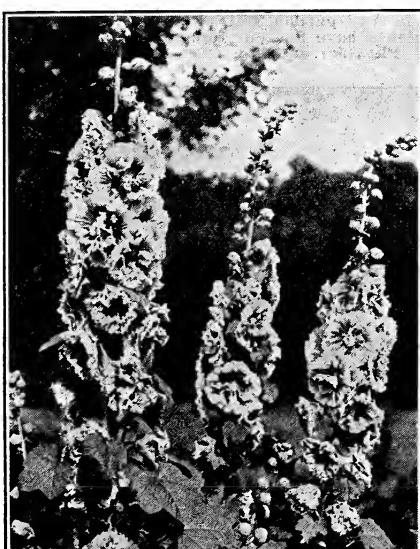
GYPSOPHILA ALBA (Baby Breath). An annual of easy growth producing pure white flowers. A very pretty effect is secured by using them with other cut flowers. Several sowings should be made to keep up the supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

HOLLYHOCK

(Superb Double Mixed)

This King of Flowers, growing from six to eight feet tall, cannot be excluded from the oldfashioned garden. It forms a splendid back-ground for other hardy perennials and shrubbery. Seeds sown in the spring will produce blossoming plants the next summer. Per pkt., 10c.

ANNUAL SINGLE MIXED. This Hollyhock differs from the perennial variety in that it blossoms the first year it is planted. Immense single flowers in all shades known in hollyhocks. Per pkt., 5c.



Hollyhocks.

KOCHIA

KOCHIA (Standing Cypress or Belvedere). Annual Tricophylla.—This plant is used extensively for hedges. In the spring it is of a bright green color which later changes to a bright red. It is easily grown and if sown rather thinly reaches a height of about 3 feet. It is the best substitute for the hardy hedge. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

LINUM

GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM (Scarlet Flax). A very effective and showy bedding plant having fine foliage and delicate stems. The flowers are a brilliant scarlet crimson. Plant about 1 ft. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

LUPINE

ANNUAL SORTS MIXED. Easy growing annuals producing long spikes of various colors pea shaped flowers. They are splendid for mixed borders and also valuable for cut flower purposes. Will do best in a slightly shaded location. They attain a height of about 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

MARIGOLD

AFRICAN MIXED. Large compact flowers in the different shades of yellow and gold. Plant grows to a good height and forms a bush about 18 inches across. Begins to blossom the latter part of the summer and continues blooming until frost. Pkt., 5c.

LEGION OF HONOR. A bushy plant about a foot high producing flowers of a golden yellow with markings of velvety crimson near the base of each petal. It begins blooming in June and continues till frost. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 30c.

MARVEL OF PERU OR FOUR O'CLOCKS

An old favorite. A very brilliant showy annual which may be sown in the open border or beds. Does well in any kind of soil. Fine mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

MIGNONETTE

A very popular flower for cutting. Sowings may be made in April and again in July which will furnish cut flowers for the entire season until frost. They may also be grown in pots for winter flowering. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.



MORNING GLORY

Flowers all colors from the lightest to the darkest shades of pink, red and blue and some pure white. The vines grow to an unusual height. They enjoy a sunny situation and begin to blossom when plants are only a few inches high. Pkt., 5c.

PANSY (Giant Mastodon)

Flowers of gigantic size, some measuring three inches across. Most beautiful shades of coloring, ranging from the light yellow to the deep velvety purples, which are of unusual beauty and richness. Sow seed in the fall so they will be able to make a good growth before cold weather and produce a mass of early blossoms the next year. They may also be sown in the spring but will not blossom as early. They thrive best in low temperature, but will do well in any location where the sun is not too hot nor the weather very dry. Mixed, per pkt., 15c.

NASTURTIUM

One of the easiest flowers to grow and at the same time one of the most popular and pleasing of all varieties. Blossoms a few weeks after it is sown and continues to be a mass of glorious colors until frost. They resemble the sweet peas in that the more they are cut the more they will blossom. Popular for window boxes, verandas, trellises, etc. California Giant, tall mixed, pkt., 5c. Fine Dwarf Mixed, pkt.. 5c.

TALL VARIEGATED FOLIAGE TYPE. Not only do these varieties produce flowers of the most varied and brilliant color but the foliage adds an additional charm of its own. The leaves having markings of green, white and golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

IVY LEAVED FOLIAGE TYPE. Another charming variety producing foliage different from the ordinary type. The leaves are a dark green, veined with white. Resembles the foliage of the hardy English Ivy. Flowers are of a medium size. Tall or Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

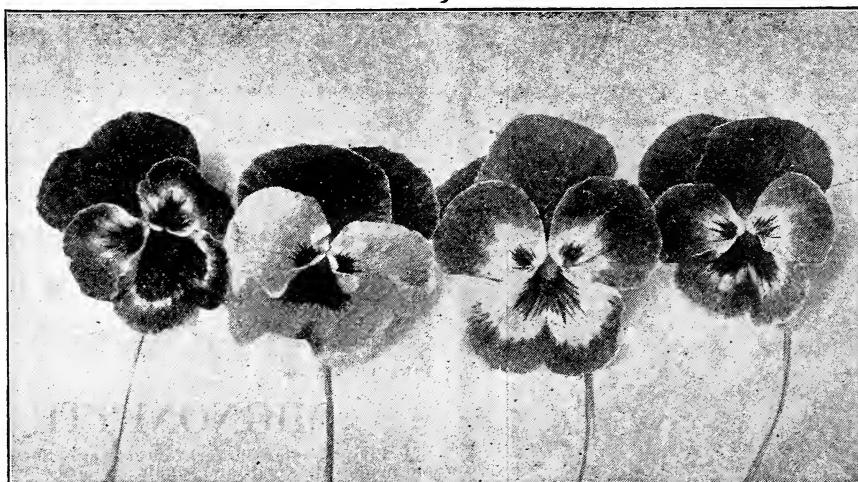


Nasturtiums.

NIGELLA

(Love in a Mist)

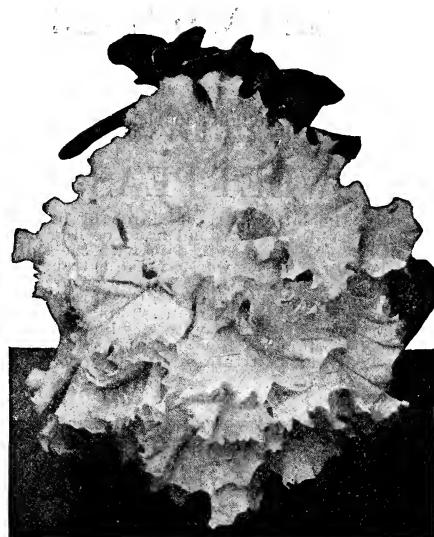
DAMASCINA. A hardy annual of easy culture producing odd looking flowers and seedpods. Will grow in any garden soil. Flowers blue and white. The plants have fine cut foliage and attain a height of 1 ft. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.



Pansies.

PETUNIA

Hardy bedding plant producing flowers of brilliant colors, which come into bloom in June and continue to blossom until frost. As the seeds are very small sow them on the surface and press down with a board, then cover lightly with sand or fine soil. Price per pkt., 10c.



Petunias.



Hardy Phlox.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss)

A low spreading plant with fern-like leaves of a dark green color. It produces an abundance of bright flowers in all colors. It will thrive in hot sun where other plants refuse to grow and will stand an unusual amount of drought. They begin to blossom in early spring and continue a mass of bloom until frost. Pkt., 5c.

RICINUS

(Castor Oil Bean)

Large ornamental plants bearing brilliant colored fruit. It grows from 8 to 10 feet tall and is greatly admired for its picturesque foliage. Choice Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Emperor, Mixed. A half hardy annual which thrives best in cool, moist soil. For early flowers the seed should be started in a hot bed and transplanted after danger of frost. It produces beautiful orchid-like flowers from early spring until late in the fall. Height, eighteen inches. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

SCHIZANTHUS

Finest Mixed. A very popular border plant producing butterfly-like blooms ranging in color from pure white to the deepest crimson. They are easily grown and blossom a few weeks after sowing. They make excellent pot plants for the winter or early spring. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

STOCKS

Perpetual Cut and Come Again. These are of the perpetual blooming class. Will begin blooming in July and continue until frost. They have numerous branches all bearing double flowers ranging in color from white, yellow, lilac, dark blue to blood red. One of the most popular fall flowers. Choice Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.



Poppies.

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatus*)

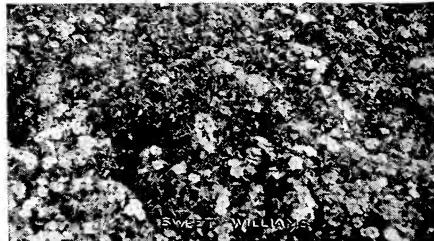
This perennial makes a good showing in the hardy border and also splendid for cut flower purposes. Is easily grown but delights in rich soil. Plants 18 to 24 inches high. Choice mixed, per pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS

Sow early, the latter part of March or first week in April preferred. The ground must be dug deeply. Some well-rotted manure mixed in with the soil will increase the size of the flowers. Make a trench eight inches deep in which sow the seed and cover two inches. As the plants continue to grow gradually fill in the trench with the rich soil. Thin out to four inches apart and stretch a wire netting the length of the row for support. For continuous bloom keep the flowers cut and cultivate often. In dry weather, water thoroughly.



Spencer Sweet Peas.



THE SPENCER SWEET PEAS. This wonderful new type surpasses the grandiflora varieties. Flowers of extraordinary size measuring two inches across, having the purest and most delicate coloring. The stems are long and strong, often bearing four blossoms to the stem. Very popular for cutting. Mere words cannot express the beauty of these flowers.

APPLE BLOSSOM. Rose and pink.

AUSTIN FREDRICK. Giant lavender.

BLANCHE FERRY, EXTRA SELECT. Red and white.

CONSTANCE HINTON. Mammoth white.

DOBBIE'S CREAM. Creamy yellow.

FIERY CROSS. Orange cerise.

ROYAL PURPLE. As named, rich deep purple.

Any of the above, 10c pkt.

SILVER GILT MEDAL MIXTURE. This is a mixture of 75 varieties of Spencers, including those above together with other novelties. A collection of this type won the Silver Gilt Medal of the National Sweet Pea Society of Great Britain, held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, hence the name "Silver Gilt Mixture." Per pkt., 5c.

GRANDIFLORA or ORDINARY VARIETIES. This variety blooms profusely, altho the flowers are not as large as those of the Spencer.

AGNES ECKFORD. A very light pink.

AMERICA. Bright red and white striped.

BLACK KNIGHT. A deep maroon, very striking.

DOROTHY ECKFORD. One of the largest of the all white variety.

DUKE OF WESTMINISTER. A very rich, dark purple.

HON. MRS. KENYON. Large Primrose.

KING EDWARD. One of the most striking of the red.

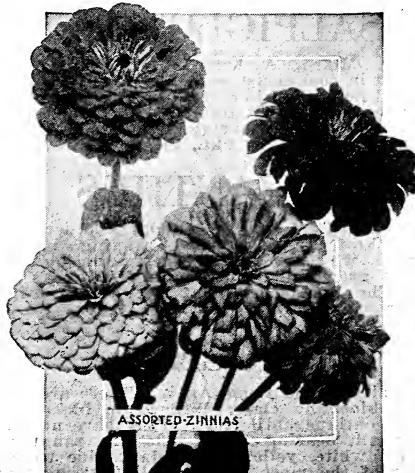
LORD NELSON OR BRILLIANT BLUE. Deep navy blue.

LOVELY. Deep Pink shading to light pink.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA. Brilliant scarlet.

Any of the above 10c per pkt.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED. This mixture contains a variety of different colors ranging from white to the darkest purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



VERBENA

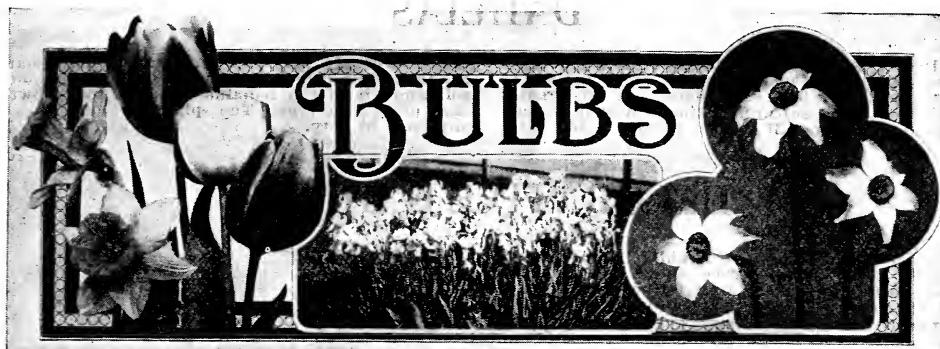
Hardy annuals producing clusters of bright showy flowers. If seed is started indoors or in a hot bed the plants will blossom in June and continue until frost. Mammoth choice mixed, per pkt., 10c.

XERANTHEMUM

One of the most popular of the Everlastings. It grows about three feet high bearing an abundance of rose, purple and white flowers. It will grow in any sunny location blooming from early summer until frost. These flowers are also very pretty when dried and used for winter bouquets. Mixed Colors, pkt., 10c.

ZINNIA

Brilliant flowers in the shades of scarlet, rose, orange and yellow. Easily grown and thrives almost anywhere. Plants of the tall variety growing two feet high. Blossoms from June until frost. Sow when danger from frost is past. For early flowers sow in box or hot bed in March. Elegant Tall Mixed, per pkt., 10c. Dwarf Mixed, per pkt., 10c.



CANNAS

They do well in all sections of the country, succeeding in any sunny position and any kind of soil, but responds quickly to liberal treatment. For best results spade two feet deep and apply a generous amount of well rotted manure. Water freely.

Prices are for dormant roots up to April 1st, after which Pot plants are ready.

KING HUMBERT. The best Bronze-Leaved Canna of today. This canna has been the prize winner for many years. This one takes the lead for size, color and habit. Great orange-scarlet flowers surround the dark bronze foliage throughout the summer.

Dormant roots.....15c each; \$1.50 per doz.
Pot plants.....20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Identical with King Humbert in habit and growth. Produces yellow flowers dotted with red. Foliage is a very dark green. It reaches a height of 4 feet and the flowers measure 5 to 7 inches across.

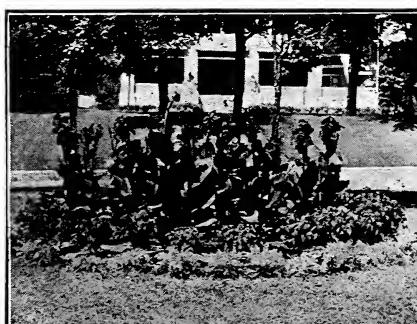
Dormant roots.....15c each; doz., \$1.50.
Pot Plants.....20c each; doz., \$2.00.

CHARLES HENDERSON. Very popular as a bedding plant. Flowers are a bright crimson; foliage a dark green. One of the most popular of the red varieties. Height 4 feet.

Dormant roots.....10c each; doz., 85c.
Pot Plants.....15c each; doz., \$1.50.



King Humbert Canna.



Bed of Cannas.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. Another very popular yellow variety. The flowers are a deep yellow spotted. The foliage is a rich, dark green and reaches a height of about 5 feet.

Dormant roots.....10c each; doz., 85c.
Pot Plants.....15c each; doz., \$1.50.

DAHLIAS

The Dahlia is one of the showiest of fall flowers. They readily adapt themselves to a great variety of soil, but like other flowers respond and are greatly improved by liberal culture. Plant in a well drained position where they will receive partial shade. Dig

the soil deeply and mix with well rotted manure. Set them four inches deep and cover with one inch of soil and fill in the remainder as the top growth of the plant develops. The planting may be done any time in May.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

The common variety of Dahlia. It is an intermediate form between the Show and the Cactus types. The flowers are well formed borne on long stiff stems which make them popular as cut flowers.

CLIFFORD W. BRUTON. This is an early blooming variety producing large flowers of a golden yellow. Each 20c; 2 for 35c.

DELICE. One of the most beautiful of the pink varieties. The flowers are a soft yet glowing rose-pink borne on long stiff stems. They remain fresh for a long time after being cut which makes them very popular as a cut flower variety. Each 25c; 2 for 45c.

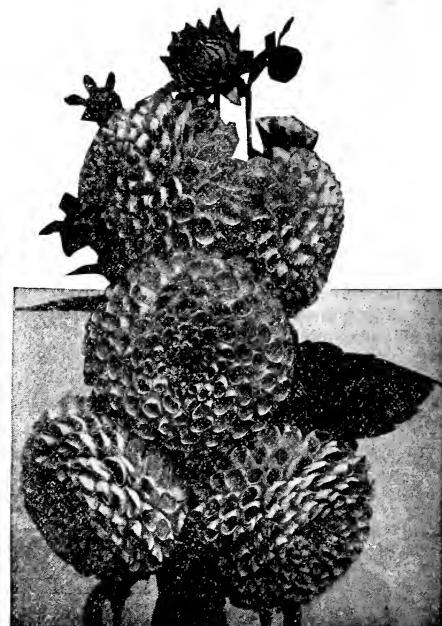


Dahlia.

HENRY PATRICK. A pure white; large size and good bloomer. Bush often reaches a height of five feet. Good for cutting. Each 20c; 2 for 35c.

JACK ROSE. Brilliant crimson-red. Makes a grand showing in any flower garden. Each 20c; 2 for 35c.

SYLVIA. A beautiful white shading to a delicate shade of soft pink on the outer petals. Each 20c; 2 for 35c.



Delice Dahlia.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE. A delicate apricot, shading towards the edges of the petals to carmine pink. Early and one of the best. Each 25c; 2 for 45c.

KRIEMHILDE. A beautiful shell pink gradually shading to a white in the center. A vigorous grower. Each 20c; 2 for 35c.

MRS. HENRY WIRTH. A rich growing, fiery-scarlet, somewhat resembling the Countess of Lonsdale type. Each 25c; 2 for 45c.

UNCLE TOM. A deep velvety maroon, almost black. Each 20c; 2 for 35c.



Lucifer Geranium.

GERANIUMS

There are no flowers that are more popular than the Geranium. They withstand the hot, dry weather and continue to be a mass of bloom throughout the entire season.

LUCIFER. A very brilliant scarlet. One of the best of the bright red varieties. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

S. A. NUTT. A very good dark crimson. It is the variety which is used most for parks and public grounds. Dense compact growth and produces a mass of flowers throughout the entire summer. Withstands the hot dry weather better than any other variety. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

LA FAVORITE. The standard double white. A very free bloomer. Very effective when planted with some red variety. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

GLADIOLUS



Augusta Gladiolus.

The Gladiolus is one of the most popular flowers of today. It is hardy and requires less care after planting than any other flower. They can be had in all the different colors imaginable. As a cut flower it cannot be excelled. If the spikes are cut when the first of the lower blossoms begins to open, they will last a week or ten days.

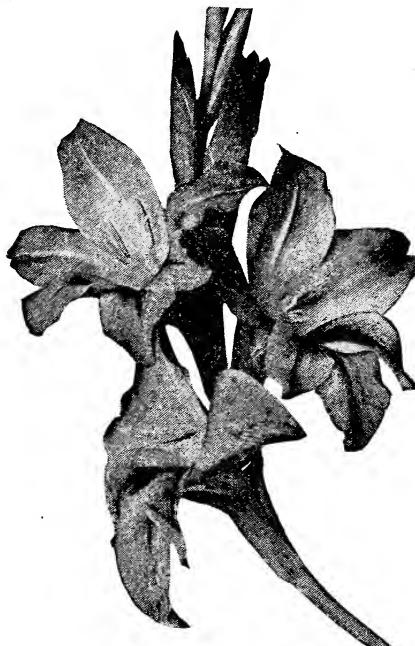
CULTURE. Plant the large bulbs six inches deep and the smaller one about four inches. They may be planted the first of May, making plantings two weeks apart up to the end of June. In this way one will have blossoms all summer. In October the bulbs

may be lifted, cutting off the stems and putting them in a cool place where the temperature will not fall below 45 degrees.

OUR BEST MIXTURE. This is a mixture of all colors including some of our highest priced varieties. 60c per dozen.

AUGUATA. White with blue shading. Spikes are large and straight producing beautiful large flowers. Each 8c; doz., 75c; postpaid.

AMERICA. One of the standard pinks. Color a beautiful soft pink. One of the finest varieties for cutting and bedding. Each 8c; doz., 75c; postpaid.



Halley

BARON HULOT. A rich violet blue. Makes a beautiful showing with Klondyke or any of the other yellow varieties. Each 15c; doz., \$1.30; postpaid.

EMPEROR OF INDIA. Rich velvety dark red with deeper shadings. Very rich looking. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; postpaid.

HALLEY. Delicate salmon pink with creamy blotch. Very popular as a cut flower variety. Each 8c each; doz., 75c; postpaid.

KLONDYKE. Clear yellow with crimson maroon blotch in the throat. Very effective. Each 8c; doz., 75c; postpaid.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. A very striking shade of light scarlet or flame color; strong spikes and large flowers. Each 12c; doz., 90c; postpaid.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. One of the finest varieties yet introduced. It is a bright salmon-pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. The flowers are large, borne on stiff, strong spikes often reaching a height of 4½ feet. It is without doubt one of the finest gladiolus in existence. Each 10c; doz., \$1.00; postpaid.

NIAGARA. It resembles the "American" with the exception of color which is a delicate cream-yellow; slightly marked with rosy-carmine in the throat; beautiful as a cut flower. Each 12c; doz., \$1.00.

PEACE. Large pure white flowers with a touch of carmine on the lower petals; tall, graceful spikes. Each 8c; doz., 85c; postpaid.

RUFFLED GLORY. Large creamy white flowers with crimson strip in center of lower petals; ends of petals ruffled. Something unusual. Each 8c; doz., 85c.

SCHWABEN. One of the beautiful of the yellow varieties; tall, stately spikes producing large, well expanded flowers of a clear canary-yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in the throat. Each 12c; doz., \$1.25; postpaid.



Klondyke



Queen of May Iris.

IRIS

The Iris prefers a rather heavy and moist soil, but will thrive in any soil or situation. Flowers are large and showy in such an abundance that by May they are a mass of color, ranging from white in the lighter shades to the deepest purple in the darker colors. Set a foot apart each way they will soon completely cover the ground. They may be planted in fall or early spring.

NAMED VARIETIES

AUREA. Handsome large flowers of a rich golden yellow, 4 ft. tall. A beautiful variety.

BRIDESMAID. Standard white shaded, silvery-lilac; falls soft lilac, slightly frilled. Very handsome.

CELESTE. Standard and falls pale azure blue. Attains a height of thirty inches.

FLAVESCENS. A delicate shade of soft yellow. Blooms rather late. A tall grower.

FLORENTINA ALBA. One of the best of the white varieties. Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender. Very fragrant.

MAD. CHEREAU. White with edges of petals frilled blue; fine cut flower variety.

PLUMERI. Standards coppery-rose; falls velvety-claret; tall grower.

QUEEN OF MAY. Soft lilac or lavender pink; the nearest pink in iris.

Any of the above 20 cents each; \$1.50 per ten.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

Popular but quite often neglected. This delicate and fragrant flower, the very hardy, amply repays in size and beauty for any kind treatment it may receive. Give the bed a top dressing of well rotted manure in winter or early spring.

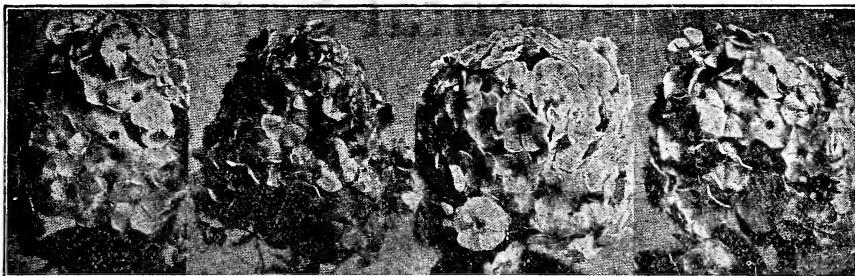
clumps 50 ft



Lily of the Valley.



Hedge of Iris.



Hardy Phlox.

PHLOX

The Phlox for best results should be planted in the autumn from the first to the fifteenth of October, so they will become well established before winter. If planted in the spring set out as soon as the frost has left the ground. Some well-rotted manure worked in around the roots will benefit the plants. Set eighteen inches apart and if watered thoroughly the flowers will grow to an unusual size. Phlox, however, will stand an unusual amount of drought.

NAMED VARIETIES

BRIDESMAID. White with a crimson eye.

INDEPENDENCE. A tall early pure white.

LA VOGUE. Pure mauve rose with analine red eye.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Clear cherry red, suffused with salmon shades: deep red eye.

Any of above sorts 25c each, postpaid.

VON HOCHBERG. Large, rich velvety crimson. 20c each.

VON LASSBERG. Flowers and trusses largest of any white. Each 30c; postpaid.

PEONIES

The peonies are the "Queen of Spring Flowers". They are well adapted for massing in beds and also make a showy effect throughout the perennial or shrubbery border. They require a good, rich, deep soil and a sunny position which may be partly shaded. It is best however not to plant them in soil where peonies have recently been grown. Do not

plant too deep. Set them so the eyes are two or three inches below the surface. For best results plant in the fall, the latter part of September or October. They can also be set in the spring, provided it is done very early, as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Choice Standard Varieties

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS (Calot). Guard petals white, center lemon yellow, with greenish reflex. The flowers open at first cup-shaped, disclosing its lemon yellow center, then develops into a well-formed bloom which gradually fades to white. A good sure bloomer and very fragrant. A splendid cut flower variety. Blooms early. Each 60c.

EDULIS SUPERBA. (Lemon). Brilliant rose pink, large, well formed flower on strong stem. One of the most popular all-around pink. It is generally in bloom by Decoration Day. Each 50c.

FESTIVA MAXIMA (Miellez). One of the largest of the pure white variety. Center petals have deep red markings. Blooms early. The most popular of our white varieties. Each 75c.



Festiva Maxima



Francois Ortegat

FELIX CROUSSE (Crousse). Brilliant, dazzling red, with ruby colored center. Large bell-shaped flowers. This peony attracts more attention than any other variety and is one of the best all-around red in our collection. Each 75c.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT. A very dark red, stamens intermingled with petals. A good bloomer. Mid-season to late. Each 60c.

GOLDEN HARVEST. Medium sized flowers with outer petals a pale lilac-rose, center creamy white, developing many wide petals of a peach-bloom pink. Not a tall grower. Each 60c.

JENNY LIND. Very large hydrangea pink flowers. Tall grower and profuse bloomer. Each 60c.

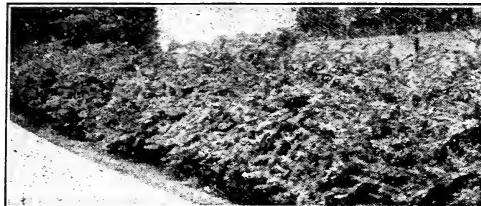
Peonies are sent by express unless otherwise stated. If you want them sent by Parcel Post add 5c to the listed price.

Ornamental Shrubs

ALMOND (AMYGDALUS)

WHITE DOUBLE FLOWERING ALMOND (A. Flore pleno Alba) Same as above except flowers are a pure white.

PINK DOUBLE FLOWERING ALMOND (A. Flore pleno Rosea) A beautiful, compact and vigorous growing flowering shrub. In May its slender branches are covered with a profusion of double rose colored blossoms; hardy. 18 to 24 inches, 75c each.



Barberry Thunbergii.

BARBERRY

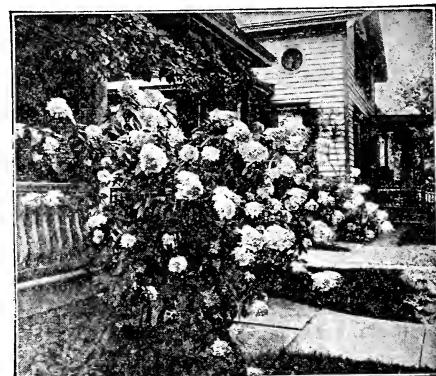
BARBERRY THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry) Useful and highly ornamental; hardy everywhere. Valuable as ornamental hedge; dwarf growing; bushy and rounded in form. Handsome oval leaves ranging in color from the brightest and richest green in spring to crimson scarlet and gold in the fall. The small flowers of creamy white are followed by scarlet berries which remain through most of the winter. 40c each; \$3.00 for 10; \$20 for 100.

HYDRANGEA

One of the most popular shrubs for the lawn and about the house. Its foliage is handsome throughout the spring, summer and fall. Its wonderful pinnacles of white flowers are borne in great profusion and lasts for a long time. The flowers are being used extensively for indoor decoration. The Hydrangea is easily transplanted and grows very rapidly.

ABORESCENS GRANDIFLORA ALBA (Hills of Snow) One of the finest addition to the shrub family. Entirely hardy. Foliage very fine. Flowers

pure white, borne in large, round clusters from June to August. The fact that it comes into bloom just after all the early spring shrubs are thru blooming and remain in bloom for such a long time, and during the hot summer when flowers are so scarce makes it a very valuable shrub. 18-24 in., 60c each.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. The well known garden Hydrangea, a most popular and showy shrub. From July till late in the fall the branches are bent beneath huge pyramid shaped clusters of flowers. The flower in the bud is cream color, changing to pure white when fully expended, later to pink and finally to bronze. Very hardy. 18 to 24 inches 60c each.

HONEYSUCKLE BUSH

GRANDIFLORA HONEYSUCKLE (L. T. Var. Grandiflora) Produces large, bright red flowers, striped with white; blooms in June. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

PINK TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (L. Tartaria rosea). Bright pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the glossy green foliage. Stands trimming well, making it most desirable for hedge. Planted with Grandiflora the two makes a beautiful display. 18 to 24 in. 40c each.

DEUTZIA

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A new variety of vigorous habit exceeding all others in size of flowers and length of pannicles. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

DOUBLE FLOWERING (Crenata). One of the most desirable and popular shrubs. Flowers double white tinged with rose. 2 to 3 feet 50c each.

SLENDER BRANCHING DEUTZIA (Gracilis). A charming variety. Pure white very delicate flowers desirable for decorative purposes. The hardiest of all Deutzias. 12 to 18 inches, 55c each.

MOCK ORANGE (SYRINGA)

GARLAND. A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet scented flowers. Free blooming and fragrant. 2 to 3 feet 50c each.

LEMOINE. A charming variety of dwarf habit with very large fragrant flowers produced in abundance. 18 to 24 inches, 60c each.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester



Mock Orange

All shrubs and trees are sent by express unless otherwise stated. If you desire to have them sent by parcel post add 5c to the price listed.

LILAC-SYRINGA

The old-fashioned Lilac with its fragrant flowers and beautiful foliage brings back sweet memories of childhood days. Marvelous improvements have recently been made in variety, form and color. These new varieties have proven wonderfully popular. For best effect plant in masses with only a few varieties in each group.



Persian Lilac.

CHARLES X. A strong, rapid growing variety. Large shining leaves. Large panicles of reddish purple flowers. 2-3 ft., 85c each.

COMMON PURPLE (*Syringa vulgaris*). The old-fashioned standard variety. Dense panicles of bluish purple flowers. Most fragrant. 2-3 ft., 55c each.

COMMON WHITE (*Syringa Vulgaris Alba*). The Standard White. Leaves small and narrow. 2-3 ft., 55c each.

LUDWIG SPAETH. New and the best of the dark varieties. Large panicles of purplish red flowers. 2-3 ft., 85c each.

MARIE LE GRAYE. Finest white lilac. Magnificent large and showy panicles of purest white flowers. Very fragrant. 2-3 ft., 85c each.

PERSIAN LILAC. (*Syringa Persica*) Very graceful. Branches slender. Foliage very narrow resembling the Privet. Flowers light purple, fragrant and most abundant. Grows four to six feet. 2-3 ft., 65c each.

PRESIDENT GREVY. A grand lilac. Very large clusters of double blue flowers, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. 2-3 ft., 85c each.



Norway Maples and Amoor Privet Hedge

PRIVET

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET (*L. Amurensis*). A most beautiful hedge plant. Very hardy, stands any amount of shearing. Foliage glossy green and holds its color almost the entire year. Fragrant, white flowers. 12-18 in. 25c each; 25 for \$5.00; per 100 \$18.00. 18-24 in. 30c each; 25 for \$6.25; per 100 \$22.00.



Snowball.

FORSYTHIA (GOLDEN BELL)

SUSPENSA. A vigorous growing shrub covered with yellow bell-like flowers before the foliage appears in the spring. Has long pendulum branches which hang down over a wall like a vine. Leaves and bark deep green. 2 to 3 feet, 45c each.

VIRDISSIMA. This is the erect form of Forsythia. In growth, habit and color of flowers it is the same as Suspensa. 2 to 3 feet, 55c each.

SNOW BALL

COMMON SNOWBALL (*V. Opulus Sterilis*) A grand hardy shrub. Large globular clusters of pure white, handsome, showy flowers. Very attractive. An old time favorite. 2 to 3 ft., 55c each.

JAPAN SNOWBALL (*V. Plicatum*). Very ornamental and handsome shrub. Foliage beautiful olive-green. Large flower clusters 3 to 4 inches across consisting of radiant flowers of purest white. Very highly recommended. Grows 3 to 4 feet. 2 to 3 ft., 80c each.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (*V. Opulus*) A very desirable ornament to any home. A tall shrub with upright and spreading branches. Handsome, broad foliage of shining dark green color, changing to rich coppery tints; flowers are white and very conspicuous. The brilliant scarlet berries hang in long pendant clusters nearly all winter. Very showy. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; per 10, \$4.50.

SNOWBERRY (SYMPHORICARPUS)

CORAL BERRY. (*S. Vulgaris*) A slender branched compact growing shrub of a graceful pendent habit. Produces dense terminal spikes of blooms in July, followed by clusters of purplish red berries which remain upon the plants well into the winter. Foliage very persistent. Valuable especially

for shady places. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; per 10, \$4.50.

SNOWBERRY-WAXBERRY (*S. Racemosus*) Same as the above except the berries are a pure white. 2 to 3 ft., 60c each; per 10, \$5.50.

SPIREA OR MEADOW SWEET

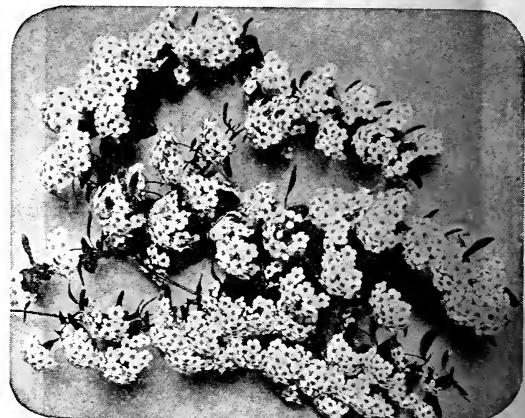
The embodiment of exquisite refinement. A low growing shrub pleasing in form and appealing in beauty of bloom, garland or plumelike, ranging in color from pure white to crimson. Its season of bloom extends over a longer period than any other hardy shrub. From April to September its dainty flowers add of their charm to life, making the Spirea one of the most popular of shrubs. 18-24 in. 75c each.

ANTHONY WATERER (*Bumalda*). A fine dwarf Spirea. A shapely bush. Crimson flowers borne freely in flat heads, beginning to bloom early in July and continue to some extent all fall. Grows 2½ feet. 18-24 in., 55c each; per 10, \$5.00.

BRIDAL WREATH (*Prunifolia Flora Plena*) turning to autumn tints in the fall. Flowers double. Very desirable. Foliage dark shining green, changing to pure white borne in clusters of two or three along the entire length of the twigs. Grows 4 to 6 feet.

THUNBERG'S SPIREA (*Thunbergii*) The earliest of the Spireas to bloom. Of a rounded, graceful form. Branches slender and somewhat drooping. Foliage narrow and yellowish green, changing to delicate purple in fall. Flowers pure white and borne the entire length of the twigs. Highly esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit and beautiful autumn leaves. Grows 4 feet. 18-24 in. 60c; per 10, \$5.50.

GARLAND SPIREA (*Spirea Van Houtte*) Known also as Bridal Wreath. The finest of all Spireas. A perfectly formed bush with long pendulant branches. Completely covered in June and July with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance. Foliage a rich green changing to beautiful tint in fall. Very hardy. One of the finest shrubs. Grows 4 to 6 feet. 18-24 in., 50c each; per 10, \$4.50.



Spirea

WEIGELIA-ROSEA

A beautiful shrub with rose colored flowers. Begins blooming in June and continues till fall; grows erect and reaches a height of 5 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each.

FERN LEAVED SUMACH

A very graceful shrub with delicate, fern-like leaves; produces cones of bright red fruit. It is a vigorous and rapid grower. Makes a beautiful effect by massing in with other shrubs. Can be cut to the ground each season, and a mass of beautiful foliage will result. Does well on poor soil. 18 to 24 inches, 40c each; 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

SIBERIAN DOGWOOD

Desirable as ornaments in the shrubbery border connected with trees and screens. Grows in great tangled masses when mature. Its blood-red branches, yellowish-white flowers and pearly white fruit make it very attractive. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

YELLOW FLOWERING CURRANT

Its chief attraction is its fragrant yellow flowers, which are borne late in May and followed by black edible fruit. Prefers a cool location and thrives best in partial shade. 1½ to 2 feet, 50c each. Excellent for dry sterile soil and underplanting.

ROSE OF SHARON, ALTHEA

Excellent for hedging purposes and also for producing marked contrasts in groups of mixed shrubbery. Flowers large, double, and many brilliant colors. Blooms in July and August when few other shrubs are in bloom. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each.



Weigelia

Climbing and Trailing Shrubs

AMPELOPSIS (IVY)

All Vines No. 1 2-Year Plants

AMERICAN IVY OR VIRGINIA CREEPER. Very graceful and most desirable for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees. Foliage a fine green in summer, changing to rich crimson in autumn. Affords shade quickly and fastens to anything it touches. Each 45c; per 10, \$4.00.

BOSTON IVY (A. Veitchii). Greatly admired. Very valuable for covering walls, brick or stone, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it with overlapping leaves, which forms a perfect mass of foliage. Deep green in summer changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. Quite hardy and a rapid grower. Each 60c; per 10, \$5.50.

ENGELMANN'S IVY (Ampelopsis quinque folia, var. Engelmanni). The best for the middle west. Foliage much like the American Ivy. Clings to a wall like the Boston Ivy, over which it has the advantage of better withstanding the extremes of heat and cold, as it is perfectly hardy. Each 45c; per 10, \$4.00.



Boston Ivy.

HONEYSUCKLE

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE (L. Halliana). Common hue very popular. Vigorous grower. Beautiful light green foliage, lasting well into the winter. Covered almost the entire season with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant. Each 50c; per 10, \$4.50.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.



Clematis Jackmanni.

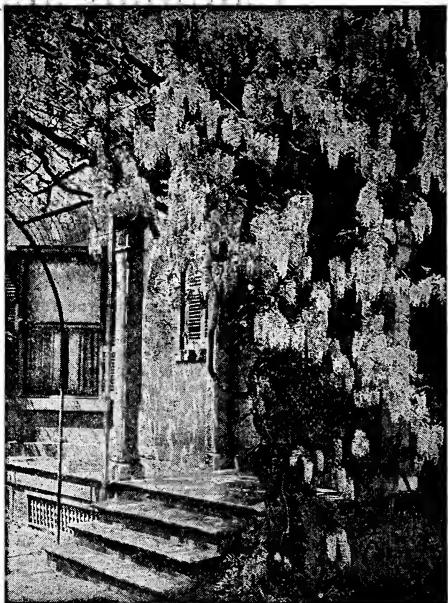
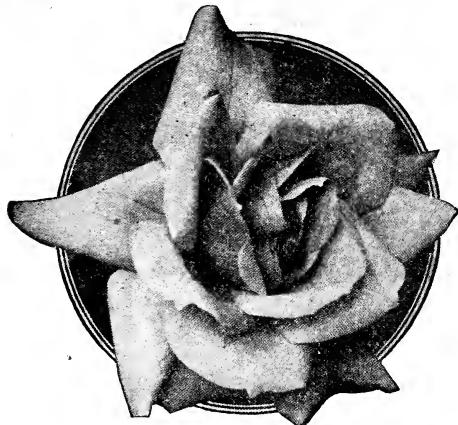
CLEMATIS

JACKMANNI. Extremely showy, producing numerous large flowers, five to six inches in diameter of a rich violet-purple color. Perfectly hardy. One of the best of its class. Each \$1.00.

PANICULATA. Highly recommended. Very rapid grower, covering the trellis or arbor completely in a remarkable short time with its glossy green foliage. In September the deliciously fragrant flowers appear in a great mass of pure white as tho the vines were covered with a mantle of snow. Each 60c; per 10, \$5.50.

WISTARIA

CHINESE PURPLE WISTARIA. (W. *Sinensis*).
Elegant and rapid growing, attaining 15 to 20 ft. in one season. Has long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and in autumn. Very beautiful vine. Each 65c; per 10, \$6.00.



Chinese Purple Wistaria.

Roses

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES

The most popular roses now in cultivation. A cross between the Everblooming Teas and the Hybrid Perpetuals, giving them the continuous blooming qualities of the former and the hardiness and fragrance of the latter. In beauty they are equal to the finest green house rose. We have found them to come through the winter in splendid condition if given a covering of straw or any other light material.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Flowers intensely brilliant crimson; deliciously fragrant; large cup-shaped and very full; flowers large, borne on long stiff stems.



Gruss An Teplitz Rose.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Dark rich crimson shading to velvety, fiery red. One of the brightest colored red roses grown. Large, full and sweet. Hardy vigorous grower. A profuse and constant bloomer from June until frost. Handsome foliage. Especially valuable as a bedding plant.



Killarney Rose.

KILLARNEY. A remarkable fine rose. Perfectly hardy. A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers large and fragrant. Color a shining sparkling pink, impossible to describe. A rose that should be found in every garden.

WHITE KILLARNEY. A pure white rose. A sport of the famous and popular pink Killarney, with which it is identical except in color.

Strong No. 1 plants, \$1.00 each.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. Winner of the International Rose Show held at Paris. The blooms freely produced on stiff erect stems are very large, perfectly formed and highly perfumed. The outside of the flower is carmine color while the inside is a lovely imperial pink, creating a most striking contrast.

LADY HILLINGTON. A splendid new yellow rose. Color beautiful shade of apricot yellow. Very free flowering. Fine cut flower.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. The greatest white rose in existence. Buds are long and flowers are very full and double, borne on strong upright stems. Blooms abundantly from early spring until late fall. It is a creamy white slightly tinged with lemon yellow. Very lovely.

MRS. AARON WARD. Fine Indian yellow shading to a light creamy color. Full double flowers, very attractive. The young foliage is a rich bronzy green.

Hardy outdoor grown plants, \$1.00 each. Any 5 of the above \$4.50.



Mrs. John Laing Rose.

HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES



Paul Neyron Rose.

The Hybrid Perpetuals are considered most valuable, because of their large brilliant flowers of all shades of red, crimson, scarlet, pink and white, and because they are so vigorous and hardy that they live through the winter with but a slight protection. They bloom regularly in June and occasionally during summer and fall. With a few exceptions they are not constant bloomers, tho called "Perpetual."

ULRICH BRUNNER. Brilliant cherry red. Flower of fine form and finish, immensely large, full, and excellent for cutting.

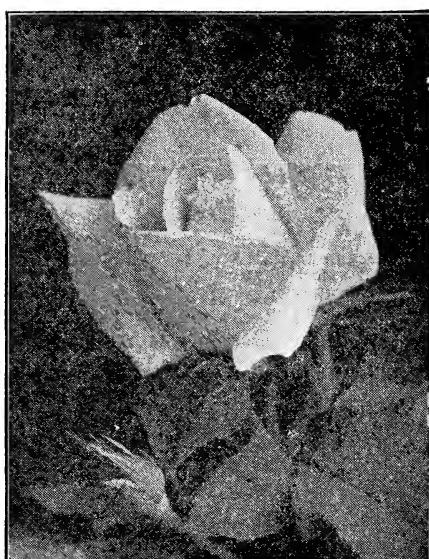
Hardy No. 1 plants, \$1.00 each.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, or White American Beauty. The best white Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers pure snow white, with immense perfectly double flowers; very durable, one of the most continuous flowering roses in this excellent class. Hardy wherever roses grow.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. A famous rose. Brilliant scarlet crimson. Large and very effective. Very fragrant. One of the hardiest.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Handsome soft pink. Large and beautiful form produced on strong stems. Exceedingly fragrant. Very desirable.

PAUL NEYRON. A magnificent rose, said to be the largest in cultivation. Deep rose color. A free bloomer. Very desirable as a garden rose.



Frau Karl Druschki Rose.

RUGOSA ROSES

The Rugosa Roses are extremely hardy and very ornamental, making them especially desirable for our northern climate. Foliage oddly wrinkled, dark shiny green. Very beautiful. Blossoms are usually single but large and showy, followed with beautiful orange-red or crimson seed or fruit. Excellent for hedges or for planting among shrubbery or hardy borders.

RUGOSA RUBRA. Foliage shiny bright green. Flowers a beautiful, bright rosy crimson produced in fine large clusters, succeeded by large berries of

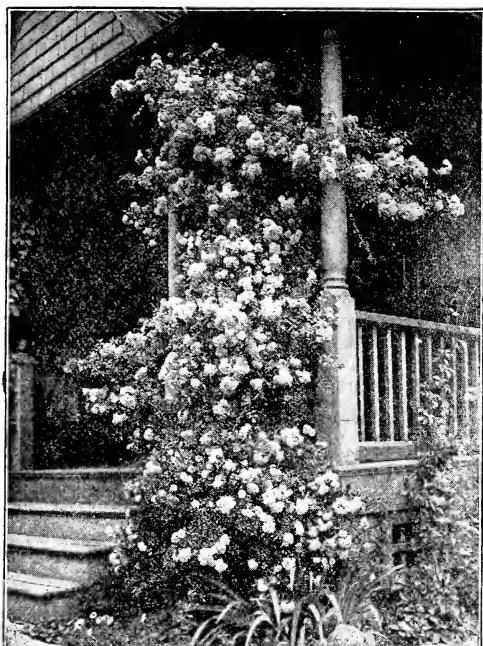
Hardy No. 1 plants, \$1.00 each.

a rich rosy red. Excellent for planting with shrubbery or used as a hedge.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. Of most vigorous habit and hardy constitution. Early and constant bloomer. Flowers snow white, coming at intervals all summer.

CONRAD MEYER. Handsome, large, elegantly formed flowers; perfectly double; intensely fragrant. Color a clear silvery pink, very attractive. Hardy and very vigorous grower. Makes a grand hedge. Blooms freely in June and occasionally all summer.

RAMBLER ROSES

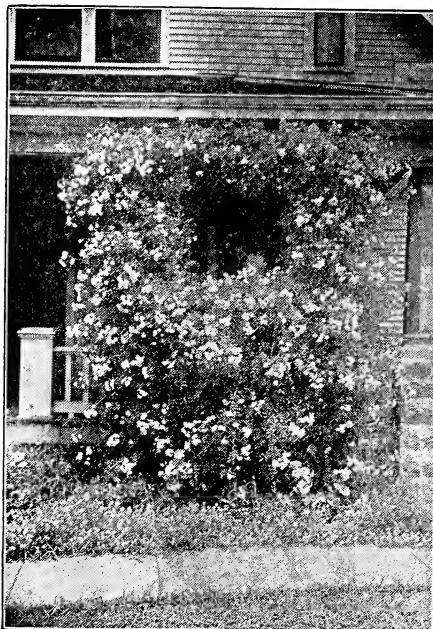


Crimson Rambler Roses.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. The most popular of the climbing rose. A rapid grower. Flowers a rich deep crimson, borne in large clusters. When in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich red flowers; perfectly hardy every where.

EXCELSA (Red Dorothy Perkins). A radiant, blood red cluster Rose. Flowers are large and double producing 30 to 40 on a stem. As free and double as Dorothy Perkins.

DOROTHY PERKINS. A valuable rose. Grows 10 to 15 feet in a season. Flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30; are perfectly double with petals crinkled. Color beautiful shell pink. Individual flowers larger than the Crimson Rambler.



Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins) Roses.

Strong 2-year field grown plants, \$1.00 each.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

A distinct and charming class of roses of dwarf habit. Bear abundantly and continuously clusters of beautiful small flowers.

RED BABY RAMBLER (Madame Norbert Levavasseur). A dwarf form of the Crimson Rambler. Grows 18 to 24 inches tall. Hardy, vigorous and a continuous bloomer. Flowers borne in clusters of

20 or more. Color a bright crimson pink.

BABY DOROTHY (Maman Levavasseur). Beautiful bright pink. Blooms in masses like the climbing Dorothy Perkins.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER (Katharina Zeimet). Pure white clusters of 15 to 50 little, creamy white flowers.

Strong
2-year field
grown plants
\$1.00 each



Hedge of Dorothy Roses.

Ornamental Trees

AMERICAN WHITE ASH. A hardy ornamental tree, good for street or lawn, of rapid growth and easy cultivation. Fine for shade. Foliage pale green and handsome, changing in the fall to a clear yellow to a deep bronze if planted in moist soil. Valuable for its hardiness and beauty.

5 to 6 feet, 60c, per 10 \$5.00.

6 to 8 feet 90c, per 10 \$8.00.

MOUNTAIN ASH. A pretty tree with fine foliage. Large white clusters of flowers followed by bright red berries which are very conspicuous and handsome from midsummer till frost.

5 to 6 feet \$1.00 each, per 10 \$9.00.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. A handsome tree with silvery bark, and slender branches, quite erect when young, but after four or five years assume a drooping habit.

5 to 6 feet \$1.25 each, per 10 \$11.50.

CUT LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. This tree is a most fascinating specimen of delicacy and grace. Long drooping branches and finely cut foliage. It makes a large and stately tree, one of the loveliest trees for the lawn.

5 to 6 feet, \$2.00 each; per 10 \$15.00.

6 to 8 feet, \$2.50 each; per 10 \$20.00.

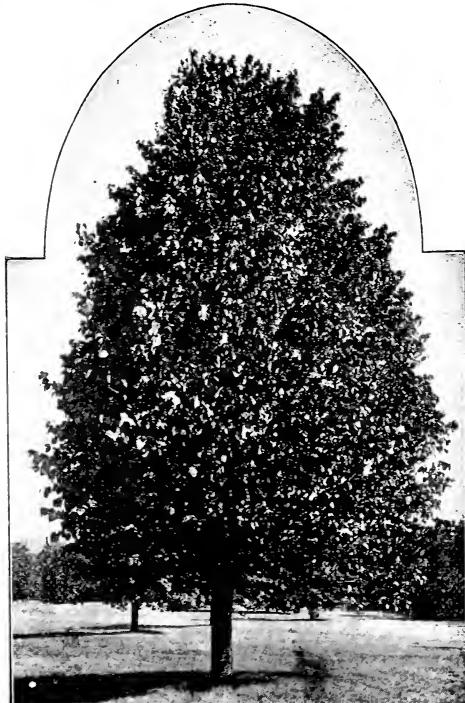
AMERICAN WHITE ELM. A most magnificent and stately tree, with a broad reaching top and swaying pendulum branches. A tree most characteristic of the American Landscape. Unsurpassed for lining streets or for specimen trees.

5 to 6 feet 50c each; per 10 \$4.00.

6 to 8 feet 85c each; per 10 \$7.50.

AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD. One of the quickest growing, and best of our native forest trees. An attractive, fine, large, round-headed tree, with very large light green foliage. Fine as a specimen tree and valuable for avenue planting.

5 to 6 feet \$1.25 each; per 10, \$11.50.



Linden



Maple, Hard.

NORWAY MAPLE. A magnificent tree for single planting if given plenty of room. Compact and rounded in form. Dark, broad shining foliage of unsurpassed beauty, which remains green on the tree three weeks longer than the other maples. Most desirable for streets, lawns and parks.

6 to 8 feet \$2.00 each; per 10, \$18.00.

HARD OR SUGAR MAPLE. The well known native variety. Popular as a shade tree, valuable for the production of sugar, and as an ornament in lining streets and avenues. Admired by everyone for its stately form and beautiful foliage which changes in fall to beautiful shades of yellow and bronze.

5 to 6 feet \$1.25 each; per 10 \$11.50.

6 to 8 feet \$1.75 each per 10 \$16.00.

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. Very finely divided foliage, somewhat drooping, smooth handsome bark.

6 to 8 feet \$1.30 each, per 10 \$12.00.

CAROLINA POPLAR. A native shade tree of great vigor and very rapid growth, sometimes making a growth of from 10 to 15 feet in a single season. It is pyramidal in form and has large glossy leaves. Valuable for park or street planting. Also one of the best for windbreak when quick results are desired.

6 to 8 feet 50c each, per 10 \$4.00.

8 to 10 feet 75c each, per 10 \$6.00.

RUSSIAN OLIVE. A very hardy and quite rapid growing tree. Leaves light green above and silvery gray beneath; very striking in appearance. Will not grow into a tree unless forced to. Most desirable for the lawn and for hedges.

2 to 3 feet 40c each, per 10 \$3.50.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB. One of the handsomest flowering trees in cultivation. Perfectly hardy and free from disease; covered in May with a profusion of large semi-double fragrant flowers of delicate pink. Flowers when quite young.

2 to 3 feet \$1.00 each, per 10 \$9.00.

3 to 4 feet, \$1.25 each, per 10 \$11.50.

5 or more of any one kind and size at 10 rate.

APPLES

SUMMER VARIETIES

DUCHESS. An early and annual bearer. Fruit is a large greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow and medium fine grained. A great cooking favorite and good market sort.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. One of the earliest apples. Fruit is a medium size with a clear white skin, turning pale yellow when ripe. Trees are vigorous and succeeds well in all eastern states, and should be planted in all cold climates. Succeeds well on thin soils.

FALL AND EARLY WINTER VARIETIES

WEALTHY. Fruit of a medium size and a deep red color. Flesh is white and juicy. One of the most hardy and productive varieties.

PATTEN'S GREENING. Fruit of uniform large size. Grows well in northern portions where the winters are severe. An annual cropper of good quality.

WINTER APPLES

DELICIOUS. Fruit is large, of a brilliant dark red blending to a golden yellow at the blossom end. The flesh is fine grained, crisp and juicy. As to keeping quality it ranks among the best. Tree hardy.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Trees vigorous, upright, spreading. Fruit a rich golden yellow with net veining of russet. A good early annual bearer.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. A vigorous grower, and quite hardy. Fruit is large and becomes a yellowish green when ripe; flesh is yellow, fine grained and firm.

YORK IMPERIAL. Fruit medium to large of a yellow shaded red. Flesh is firm and juicy. A good shipping variety.

WOLF RIVER. A large handsome variety of a yellow color streaked with red. Quite juicy.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, rather flattened and slightly ribbed. Skin a pale yellow almost covered with a pinkish red, with darker red streaks. Flesh is firm, tender and juicy; fine flavor. Trees are large, vigorous and hardy.

JANET. Medium size, rather oblong; color pale red, darker stripes on a pale yellow ground; flesh nearly white, mild, sub-acid, crisp and juicy. Blooms ten days later than the ordinary varieties. Rather a slow grower, but a profuse bearer.

JONATHAN. One of the best and most popular varieties. Fruit firm, tender and very crisp; very juicy. Skin smooth and glossy of a dark red color. Trees vigorous.

CRAB APPLES

WHITNEY. One of the largest variety of crabs. Skin a glossy green splashed with crimson. Firm and juicy. Profuse bearer.

RED SIBERIAN. Fruit produced in clusters. Smaller than the Whitney or Transcendent. Bears young and abundantly.

TRANSCENDENT. Medium size; golden yellow, crimson cheeks. Trees vigorous and immensely productive. One of the best and largest sellers.

Price on all apples, trees 3 to 4 feet, No. 1 stock, 75c each; 10 for \$7.00. 5 or more of any one kind at 10 rate.



Apple, Wealthy.

PLUMS

DE SOTO. One of the old favorites; fine for eating and canning. Tree medium grower and hardy throughout the north. Fruit oval, medium size, orange color overlaid with crimson. Yellow juicy flesh of good quality.

WYANT. A most popular plum. Native of Iowa and hardy. Fruit oblong, dark red. Flesh firm and of excellent quality.

SURPRISE. A fine new plum originated in Minnesota. Fruit good size, color dark red with small yellow dots. Flesh firm but melting and juicy.

TERRY. An Iowa seedling. Leader of all native varieties in hardiness and vigorous growth, and in size and quality of fruit. Fruit very large, color clear red with small white dots, thin skin. Flesh juicy, very fine quality.

Price on all plums, strong trees 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00. 5 or more of any one kind at 10 rate.

CHERRY

EARLY RICHMOND. One of the most valuable of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking. Tree slender and very productive. Fruit medium size, dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. It is very hardy and will stand the most severe weather.

MONTMORENCY. One of the most popular sorts. Tree hardy and prolific. Fruit large, roundish light red. Larger and firmer than Early Richmond and about ten days later. Flesh tender, mildly acid and of good quality.

WRAGG. A valuable late cherry, originated in Iowa. Large, roundish heart-shaped and nearly black. Flesh firm but tender and juicy. Very productive and usually a sure cropper. Best cherry for preserves.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM. Wonderfully early and prolific and absolutely hardy. Will do well and bear abundantly where winters are too severe for other varieties. It is a cross between the western Sand Cherry and the Minor Plum. Fruit bright red, deepening to a deep wine color. Valuable for canning and preserving. Most highly recommended where other cherries cannot be grown.

Price on all cherries, strong trees, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; per 10, \$9.00. 5 or more trees of one kind at 10 rate.

GRAPES

The most popular of all fruits. From time immemorial it has been given the place of highest honor. For table use it is unexcelled. Its juice as a beverage has always been greatly prized. The most wholesome as a food and the most stimulating as a drink it has for four thousand years or more held its place in the hearts of men as the mother of health and the queen of joy.

Plant at least a few grape vines, altho you may have but a very small plot of ground. It can be made to grow over doorways or to cover arbors; it can be trained along fences and trellises, over buildings and up trees. Wherever the grape is growing it is a thing of beauty, its graceful vines, its dark green foliage, its large artistically shaped leaves, its richly colored fruit hanging in great clusters. It will grow in any ordinary soil, but likes best the black, rich, well drained loam. It is a lover of sun and air. Prune carefully every winter but stop pruning when the sap starts to flow.

AGAWAM. (Red) Vine hardy. Very vigorous and productive; a splendid keeper; one of the best of the red varieties. Bunches large, compact and shouldered. Berries large and round, very dark red; flesh tender, juicy and of excellent flavor. Ripens ten days to two weeks later than Concord.

30c each; per 100 \$25.00.

BETA. (Black) Very hardy. Will do well without covering as far north as North Dakota. Vigorous grower, often making a growth of 15 to 20 feet in one season. Bunches rather large. Berries small blue. Quality better than the common wild grape but not as good as Concord. Highly to be recommended for the far North where the finer varieties can not be grown. Valuable anywhere for covering summer houses, outbuildings, fences and arbors.

50c each; per 100 \$45.00.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. (Black) New Early Grape. A fine variety. Hardy. Strong and vigorous grower; thick healthy leaves. Bunches very large, compact and usually shouldered. Berries large; nearly round; black with light purple bloom. Flesh firm but tender. Flavor rich and sweet. Skin thin. Seeds small and few, parting easily from the pulp. It ripens very early but is a good keeper; stands shipping well, making it very desirable and profitable for the market.

40c each; per 100, \$35.00.



Campbell's Early Grapes.

CONCORD. (Black) The Great Market Grape. The most vigorous and productive grape grown. Extremely hardy. Bunches large and compact. Berries handsome, large, round, almost black; juicy and sweet; fine for canning and for grape juice.

Each 25c; per 100, \$20.00.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. (White) A very early and delicious grape. It ranks first both as to earliness and quality. A vigorous and healthy grower, a young and profuse bearer. Bunches handsome, heavily shouldered, and of good size. Color greenish white. Skin thin. Pulp exceedingly tender and sweet with but one or two seeds. Very hardy and of superb quality.

Each 40c; per 100, \$35.00.

MOORE'S EARLY. (Black). Bunches large. Berries large, round and purplish black. Not as vigorous nor as fruitful as the Concord, but is two weeks earlier and is of a better quality. Very desirable on account of its earliness and excellent flavor.

Each 30c; per 100, \$25.00.

NIAGARA. (White). The Standard White Grape. Remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Bunches medium to large and compact. Berries large, round and uniform, skin thin but tough. Color pale yellow. Flesh tender and sweet. Ripens with the Concord. A good shipper and market berry.

Each 30c; per 100, \$25.00.

POCKLINGTON. (White) A seedling of the Concord. Vine vigorous and hardy. Very prolific. Bunches very large and beautiful, sometimes shouldered. Berries golden yellow, very large, round and thickly set; tender, juicy and sweet, with an aromatic flavor. Ripens with the Concord.

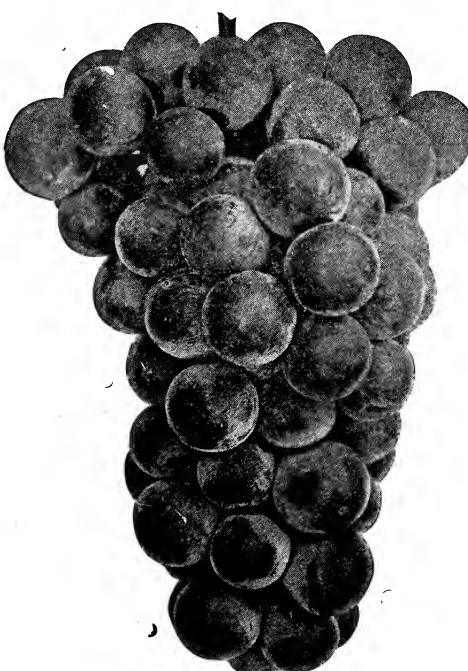
Each 35c; per 100, \$30.00.

SALEM. (Red) Vine strong and vigorous. Bunches large, shouldered and compact. Berries large, coppery red, thin skin. Flesh tender and juicy. Flavor exquisite, rich and sweet. Ripens with Worden. A good market berry.

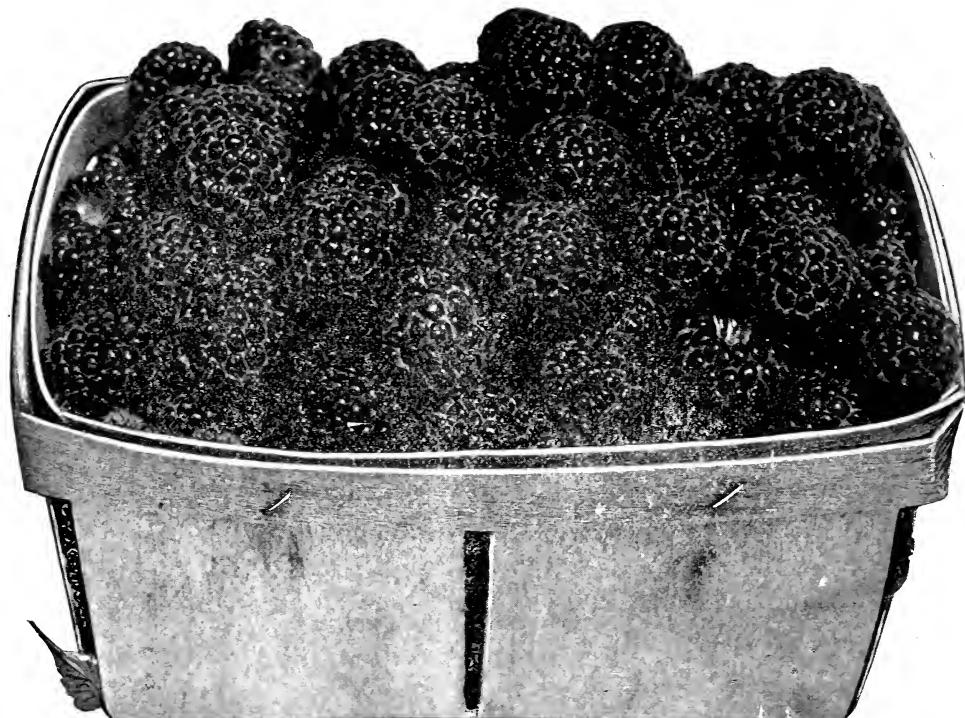
Each 40c; per 100, \$35.00.

WORDEN. (Black) A seedling of the Concord. Bunches large, compact and handsome. Berries black with blue blossom, very large, larger than Concord. Pulp juicy and fine flavored. Five to ten days earlier than Concord.

25 or more sold at 100 rate.



Concord Grapes.



Cumberland Raspberries.

RASPBERRIES

The raspberry is one of the most delicious of all fruits and the most popular of all small fruits, with the possible exception of the Strawberry. It ripens just as the strawberry season is over, making it very desirable for the home. And any surplus berries can readily be disposed of at a good price.

The Raspberry is hardy and easy to cultivate, succeeds on any well drained soil. Should be planted very shallow, three to four feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. Cut out all old wood as soon as they are thru bearing. This will give vigor to the new cones and thus insure a good crop for the next year.

ST. REGIS. (Ranere). Red, everbearing. One of the greatest raspberries ever introduced. It commences to ripen early and continues to bear until fall. Plants set out in April will bear in June. The berries are bright crimson in color, of large size and have a rich, sweet flavor.

Per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

CUMBERLAND. (Black) The best blackcap. The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit of uniform size and larger than any other known black raspberry, often nearly one inch in diameter, very firm and good shipper. Excellent quality.

Per 10, \$1.10; per 100, \$8.00.

CUTHBERT (Queen of the Market). Red. Vigorous, hardy and very productive. Berries large, conical and rich crimson in color; firm and of very good quality. Plant to one side of the garden where sprouts can be better controlled. Plow often between the rows and you will be well rewarded with an increased yield.

Per 10, \$1.10; per 100, \$8.00.

25 or more at 100 rate.



St. Regis Raspberries.

BLACKBERRIES

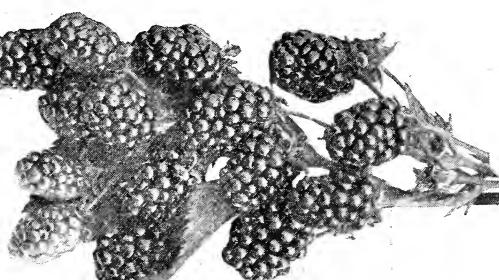
A most delicious and wholesome fruit. Requires little care and expense in growing it. Cultivate the same as raspberries. Will do well on any kind of fruit land that requires a light sandy loam. Plant in rows 6 to 7 feet apart, three to four feet. Pinch back canes when 4 feet high.

EILDORADO. Vigorous and hardy. Berries jet black, very large, bears in clusters; ripen at the same time; sweet and juicy; pleasing to the taste. Free from hard core.

ERIE. Large new blackberry, one of the very best. Strong grower and great bearer. Very hardy. Berries very black, large, firm, and solid. Ripens early.

MERCEREAU. Hardy and productive. Berries sparkling black, large, oval, sweet, rich and melting. Good for home use.

SNYDER. The standard market berry. Extremely hardy, very productive, grows upright. Fruit medium size, free from hard core, easy to pick, good quality.



Eldorado Blackberries.

Ten at \$1.10; per 100, \$8.00. 25 or more at 100 rate.

CURRENTS

One of the most useful fruit. A highly profitable crop. The demand is usually greater than the supply. Begins to ripen just before all the strawberries are gone and continues in fine condition for several weeks. Is very hardy and not at all particular as to soil. Will do well in partial shade. For best results plant four feet apart and apply each year a liberal amount of well rotted manure.

PERFECTION. A currant that should be in every garden. Awarded Pan-American Gold Medal, the highest award ever given a new fruit. Also awarded the Barry Gold Medal by the Western New York Horticultural Society. Hardy, upright growing bush. Very productive. Flavor and quality the best. Juicy, mild, and slightly subacid with plenty of pulp and only a few seeds. Fine for table and for market. Color bright crimson.

50c each; ten at \$4.50.

RED CROSS. Sweetest of all currants. In making jellies requires only half the amount of sugar many others do. Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading. Berries light red, large, firm and hang on bushes well. Clusters large, long, compact. Very easy to pick.



Black Naples Currants.

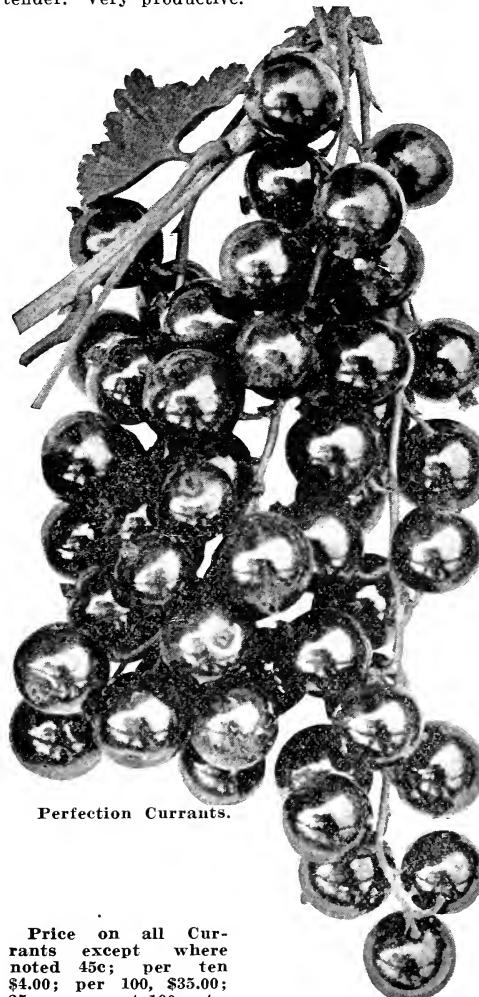
CHERRY. Largely grown in commercial orchards. Bush very vigorous and productive. Somewhat spreading. Berries large, deep red.

WILDER. One of the strongest growers and very productive. Berries large, dark red, of excellent quality. Clusters large, compact, easy to pick. Bush upright and large. A desirable variety.

POMONA. Choice currant for home use. Also a profitable market variety. Very productive, outyielding all other varieties. Bush hardy. Foliage healthy. Berries large, beautiful bright red, and sweet.

WHITE GRAPE. Finest of the white kind. Berries very large, yellowish white, mild flavored, excellent quality. A good table variety. Bush spreading.

BLACK NAPLES. Best black currant. Excellent for jellies and wine. Berries very large, rich and tender. Very productive.



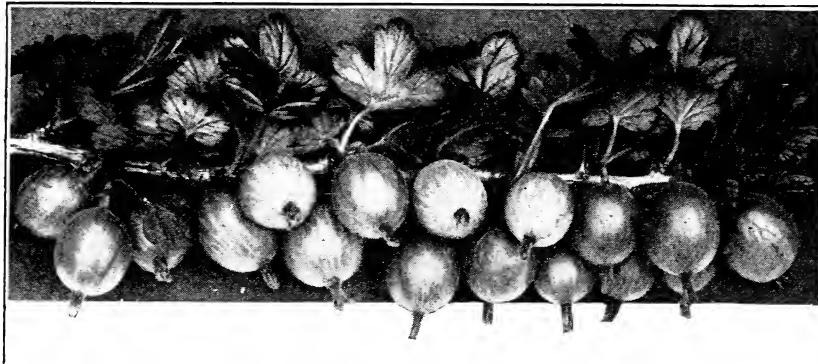
Perfection Currants.

Price on all Currents except where noted 45c; per ten \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00; 25 or more at 100 rate.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant more gooseberries. They are highly profitable, always in demand and very useful for cooking and canning. Are free from disease. Exceedingly hardy. A sure and heavy cropper. Require but little care and will grow on almost any soil. Gooseberries are easy to harvest. Simply put on good heavy gloves and strip the berries off the

branches by hand. They can afterwards be cleaned with a common fanning mill. Plant two feet apart in rows four feet apart. Mulch well with straw or coarse manure. They love a cool, moist altho well drained soil. Prune freely to encourage upright growth.



Downing Gooseberries.

DOWNING. Upright vigorous grower. Heavy bearer. Fruit large, smooth skin, fine flavor. Color light green. Unsurpassed for canning.

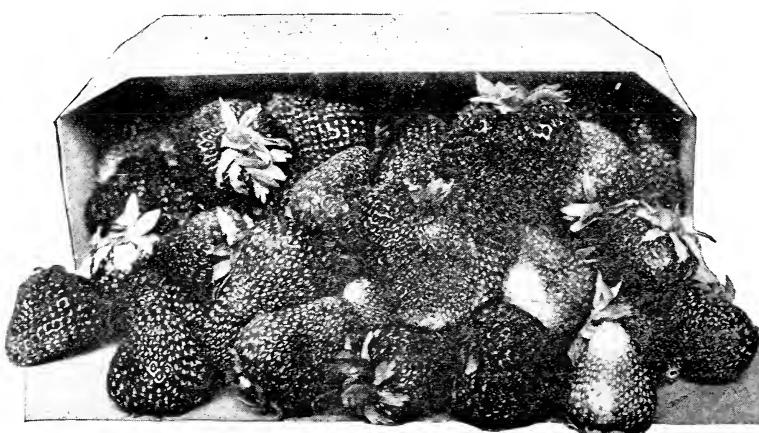
HOUGHTON. The most profitable of all. Vigorous grower. Free from mildew. Berries medium to small, sweet and juicy. Color pale red. Highest quality. Best for preserves.

Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00. 25 or more at 100 rate.

PEARL. Similar to Downing, but larger and more productive. Very hardy. Free from mildew. Color pale green. Fine for canning.

CARRIE. Wonderfully productive. Vigorous grower. Free from mildew. Berries medium to small. Fine quality. Originated in Minnesota. It is perfectly hardy and to be especially recommended where the winter is too severe for other varieties.

STRAWBERRIES



Progressive Strawberries.

The strawberry is the queen among the small fruits. It is the first to ripen its fruit in spring and the last to give of its fruit in fall. It comes to us as the first gift of mother earth, so beautiful, so fresh, so sweet, so tempting. It is irresistible in its appeal and generous in its gift of luscious sweetness. With what joy do we not pluck the first ripe strawberry in spring as it is blushingly and shyly coqueting from in under its green leaves. It is not miserly in its service of giving nourishment to the body and joy to the heart of man. No fruit responds so quickly and so generously to the care and attention that man may give it. Plant your strawberry in April and in July it will hold in its

hands for you beautifully red and wonderfully sweet berries. It will grow in almost any kind of soil and in all parts of our country. All it asks is a well drained soil containing plenty of nourishment and moisture and it will yield of its fruit in abundance.

No garden is complete without a strawberry patch in it. He who knows nothing of the experience of eating sweet and juicy strawberries coming directly from the garden has missed something in the way of real pleasure.

Don't forget to set out some strawberry plants this spring. Order them early. Our stock is limited but the demand is great for our Quality First strawberry plants.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

With the Everbearing it is possible to have ripe strawberries out of your own garden from early June till the killing frost of the late autumn. The everbearing strawberry bears its heaviest crop in the spring but continues to fruit all summer, ending up with another main crop in the fall. We list only two best everbearing varieties of strawberries: The Progressive and the Superb.

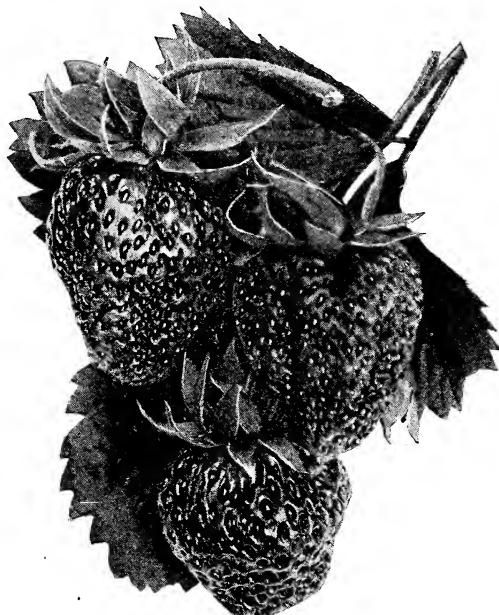
PROGRESSIVE

It is the best everbearing strawberry in existence. It is the hardiest strawberry grown, enduring the severe winters of the upper Mississippi Valley remarkably well. It is a very vigorous grower. The foliage is strong and healthy. The blossoms are very resistant to frost. The fruit is of good medium size and well protected by the foliage. Color deep red inside and out. Quite firm, rich and sweet. Plants set in April will bear in July and continue to bear until severe frost stops all growth. It is among the earliest to ripen its fruit in the spring and the latest to bear in the fall. This is truly a most wonderful strawberry.

SUPERB

Hardy and vigorous grower. Foliage very healthy. Fruit beautiful dark red, large and sweet. It is not quite as hardy as the Progressive and does not bear so heavily. Its berries are larger and more attractive. It is especially suited to thin soil, containing plenty of moisture.

Parcel Post prepaid, 25 at 85c; 100 at \$2.75; 500 at \$10.00.



Superb Strawberries.

SPRING-BEARING STRAWBERRIES

In spite of the increasing popularity of the Everbearing the Spring-Bearing Strawberry holds the lead. It is in the spring and early summer the weather and soil conditions are the most ideal for the growth of the plant and the ripening of its fruit.

WARFIELD

The most productive strawberry in existence. Makes runners freely. Berries of medium size. Color deep crimson with deep red flesh, very attractive. Stands shipping well, excellent for canning. Warfield is an imperfect variety and should be planted in alternate rows with Senator Dunlap or some other vigorous growing bisexual variety.

POCOMOKE

Good variety. Hardy and productive. Berries beautiful bright red, very large and firm. Flavor good. Stands shipping well. A fine market berry.



Warfield Strawberries



Senator Dunlap Strawberries.

SENATOR DUNLAP

The best of all. It is the most popular variety grown. Extremely hardy and very productive. Will respond nobly to any kind of culture and will grow in any kind of soil. Fruit good size. Color beautiful deep red. Flavor delicious. Fine for home and market. Excellent for dessert. By all means you should have some Senator Dunlaps growing in your garden. They will stand more grief and do more for you with less attention than any other variety of strawberry.

Parcel Post prepaid, 25 at 50c; 100 at \$1.50; 500 at \$6.00.

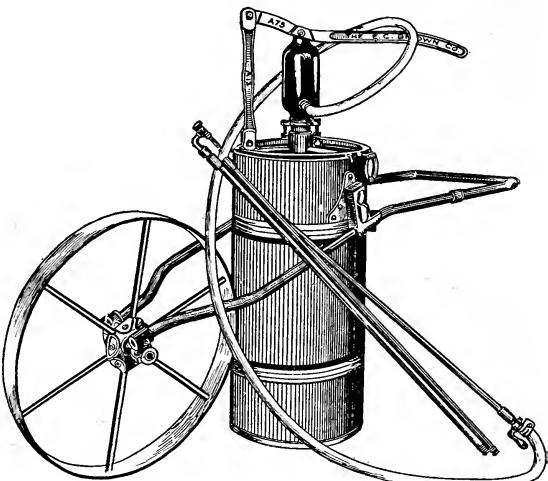
Sprayers

AUTO SPRAY NO. 40

Used for handling whitewash, cold water paint, insecticides, fungicides, and all solutions. The tank is of heavy galvanized steel, holding 12 gallons. Pump is plunger style, adjustable from the outside by tightening two bolts. No leather cups.

The plunger is hollow brass with a valve at the bottom and operating in connection with the air chamber insures a greater reserve capacity than usual in this size machine. It has brass ball valves and suction pipe fitted with brass strainer. Equipped with 8-foot pressure $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose and 8-foot iron extension.

The best sprayer on the market. Price, Auto Spray No. 40D, \$28.00.



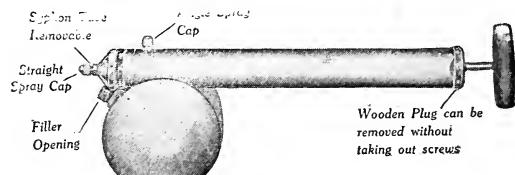
AUTO SPRAY NO. 1

Compressed air sprayer—This has been the standard sprayer for twenty years, and over 500,000 are in use with experiment stations and horticulturists all over the world.

It can be used for spraying trees, potatoes, field crops and garden truck. It can also be used for handling white wash and removing wall paper from the walls.

The tank is made of galvanized steel, having a capacity of three and one-half gallons. Two pumpings of about 15 strokes will discharge the contents under high and constant pressure. After pumping the operator has nothing to do but direct the spray. Price: Auto Spray No. 1D, \$8.00.

AUTO SPRAY NO. 25



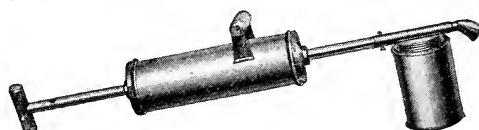
For the small garden, rose bushes and poultry house. This machine operates continuously on the up and down stroke. The excess of pressure generated on the down stroke keeps the sprayer spraying until the next stroke of the plunger. Unlike other sprayers this throws a fine steady mist with no interruptions. Prices: Auto Spray No. 25B, \$1.25, with galvanized tank.

FEENY DUST GUN

The best machine for applying powdered insecticides and fungicides to trees, plants, vegetables and flowers. It may also be used in poultry houses for applying any powdered material for killing vermin. It is also used to apply powder for killing flies, roaches, etc.

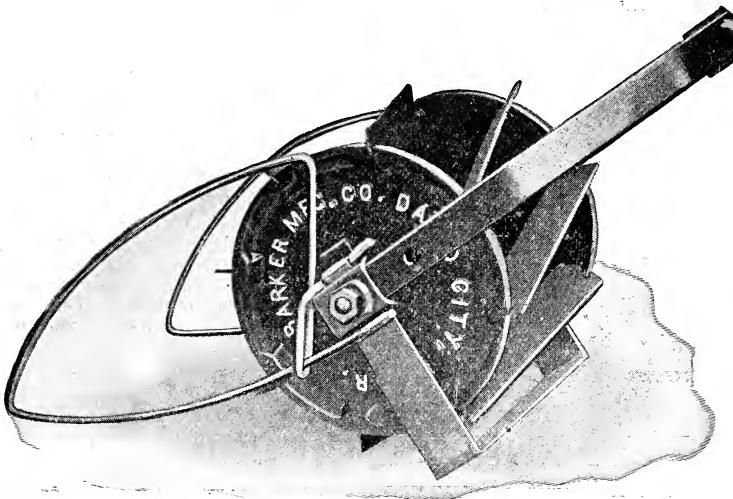
Many prefer the dry method of spraying as the dust is so light and uniform that it spreads over the plants more rapidly than the wet sprays can be applied. It sticks as well as the wet spray and gives more of an even and thorough covering.

It is a double action pump at each movement of the piston it automatically measures and ejects a sufficient amount of dust for one air pulsation. It may be used with or without the end nozzle or sprayer. Price \$2.25.



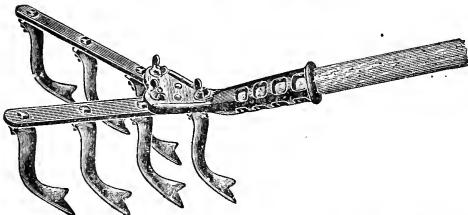
Garden Tools

BARKER WEEDER AND MULCHER



As a Weeder and Mulcher with Leaf Guards Attached

LIBERTY ADJUSTABLE CULTIVATOR

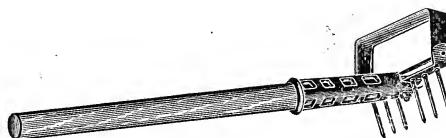


The Liberty Adjustable Cultivator-Weeder is the ideal tool for all around garden cultivation—in the city garden or on the truck farm. The special design of the cutting teeth makes quick and thorough work of destroying weeds. The teeth are of unbreakable malleable iron, with standard cutting edges. No downward pressure is required. It adjusts to any width from 4 to 10 inches between rows; middle tooth removable for straddling rows.

7-Tooth Liberty Hand Cultivator Adjusts 4 to 10 inches, 5-foot Handle; Price \$1.45.

GILSON WEEDER

The Gilson Weeder is for close work around bushy plants, as well as general gardening. The double edged rocker blade cuts both ways beneath the soil surface destroying weeds and loosening the earth. Every stroke counts, backward and forward. The 6-foot handle permits working in a natural upright position, saving labor and backache. The hand tool is unexcelled for weeding and cultivating under shrubs and flowers. It is used by growers of tobacco, cabbage, potatoes, etc. It has a 6 inch blade. Price \$1.25.



MAGIC WEEDER HOES

These are unlike most garden tools on the market, there are no parts to loosen or become lost. The tines are formed of the very best steel. They are provided with an oblique coil near the shank, thus acting independently of the others and making it work very easily. The handles are guaranteed not to loosen from the twisted shank, which thoroughly grips the handle like a vise.

STYLE "A"

This little Magic Weeder Hoe is a dandy, and in very great demand, far exceeding our expectations. Price 15c. Postpaid 20c.

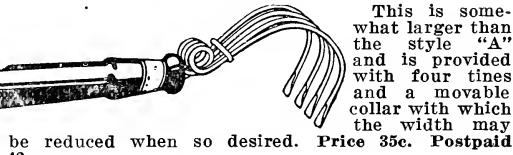


STYLE "F"

A long handled tool of great merit. The steel is heavier than any of the previous sizes. This is also provided with a movable collar for regulating the width. Price 75c. Postpaid 90c.



STYLE "C"



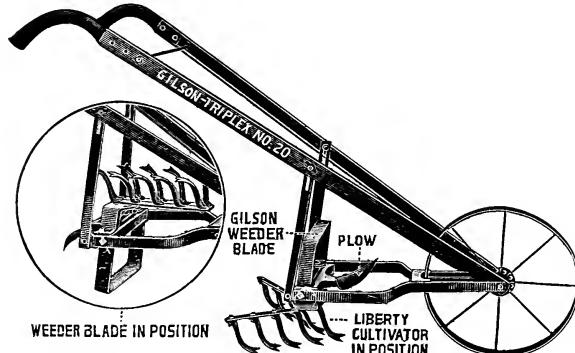
be reduced when so desired. Price 35c. Postpaid 42c.

This is somewhat larger than the style "A" and is provided with four tines and a movable collar with which the width may

Style F.

THE GILSON TRIPLEX

GILSON TRIPLEX No. 20, combining three tools in one, easily adjusted on axis and locked in place—Liberty Cultivator, Gilson Weeder and Plow.



The Gilson Triplex is a combination of the greatest garden tools on the market today. It is three complete tools in one, linked together on a revolving axis which may be firmly locked at the working position of any one of the desired tools. The adjustment from one tool to the other is simple and easy. The Gilson Weeder Blade is a weed destroyer for rough clearing while the Liberty Cultivator is used for all-around work of preparing the seed bed, cultivating and weeding. The plow is for use in seeding, cultivating narrow rows. Price \$8.85.

WONDER DANDELION DIGGER

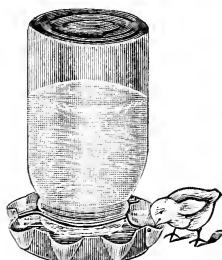
It is the most convenient tool on the market for clearing away dandelions, plantain and other pests. The cutting blade is pushed under the sod to reach the root below the weed. It cuts it off and is withdrawn without disfiguring the lawn. The weed is then pulled out with the forked claw which is easily turned into



position. The long handle prevents any stooping or kneeling and aching back and knees. Price 60c.

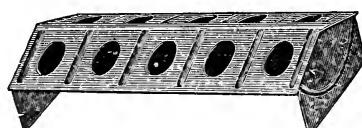
POULTRY SUPPLIES

AUTOMATIC FOUNTAIN AND CHICK FEEDER



This appliance for chicks feeds water, grain, grit, etc., automatically. It is an absolutely sanitary fountain made to fit any half-gallon, quart or pint Mason Jar. We do not furnish the jars. Pan is hinged to the wire so it is not necessary to remove the can in order to refill it. Price 15c each. Postpaid 20c. By exp. doz. \$1.65.

CHICK FEED TROUGH



This trough is covered with a gable shaped grate which prevents the chicks from getting into it and wasting or fouling the feed. This grating is a separate piece and slides on and off easily. 20 inch trough with grate 50c.

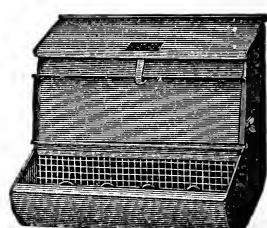
GRIT AND SHELL BOX

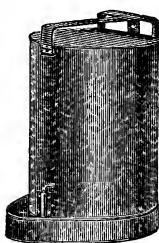
It is made of galvanized steel with three compartments for grit, oyster shell and charcoal. It may also be used as a feed hopper. Weight 4 lbs., \$1.25.



IMPROVED HANDY HOPPER

It is made of galvanized iron throughout. All parts are spot welded together. It is provided with hinged lid over both hopper and trough, making it rat and mouse proof, as well as dirt proof. It is 15 inches in height and 4½ inches in width and furnished in two lengths. 18 inches in length, weight 10 lbs., \$2.25; 24 inches in length, weight 12 lbs. \$2.50.





IMPROVED DROP BOTTOM FOUNTAINS

The pan, which forms the trough, is hinged at the back and fastened by a catch in front. The flat back allows the fountain to be firmly placed against the wall and the drop bottom enables the fount to be thoroughly cleaned and kept in a sanitary condition. 1 gal., weight 4 lbs. \$1.30; 2 gal., weight 5 lbs. \$1.60. 4 gal., weight 8 lbs., \$2.40.

AUTOMATIC CHICK GREASER



It is the large lice which collect on the heads of the young chickens which cause them to droop and die; and formerly the only way to get rid of these lice was to catch every chick and rub grease on its head. With the Automatic Chick Greaser this is not necessary. The wick around the upper part of the greaser is saturated with oil (a mixture of two-thirds lard and one-third kerosene or black oil) and every chick which eats out of the pan will get its head thoroughly greased in a very few minutes. Price \$1.00, shipping weight 2 lbs.

WOLF'S SURE EGG

Makes hens lay regularly. You can do it with SURE EGGS. Acts as a tonic and tones up their whole system. SURE EGGS contains the right ingredients that every good laying hen needs. Include SURE EGGS IN YOUR ORDER AND GET MORE EGGS FROM YOUR HENS. 75 cents postpaid.

WOLF'S GERMITE

Good from the chick to the hen. Shields your poultry from Roup, Colds, Chicken Cholera, Bowel Complaint, Canker, Chicken Pox, Swelled Heads and other diseases. Use Germite regularly. IT IS GUARANTEED. It comes in tablet form for convenient mailing. 50c postpaid.

WOLF'S EGG MAKER

For chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons. Increases egg production and makes chicks grow. Prevents and relieves Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Pip, Gapes, and other diseases. Two sizes, 25c and 50c.

WOLF'S VERMITE

Makes your poultry lice-free. Wolf's Vermite contains Sodium Fluoride and other powerful drugs recommended for the extermination of lice, mites and other vermin on poultry, hogs, horses and dogs. It is economical, dependable and guaranteed. Two sizes—30c and 50c postpaid.

PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR AND EGG PRODUCER

Makes hens lay. Prevents cholera, roup, gapes and all other common ailments. It produces rapid growth and develops pullets into early layers. A safe remedy for many common poultry diseases. Packages, 30c, 60c and \$1.20.

PRATTS ROUP REMEDY

A sure cure for roup, the most dangerous, fatal and contagious of all poultry diseases. 30c postpaid.

PRATTS LICE KILLER

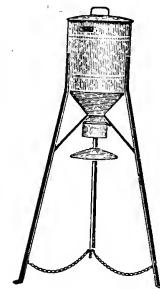
This is a strong, non-poisonous disinfecting powder. Positively kills all kinds of chicken lice. Price 30c. Postpaid 35c.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Will start your pullets and moulting hens to lay. Tones up the dormant egg organs, gives a moulting run-down hen rich, red blood and red comb. Destroys disease germs that may be lurking in the system. No diseases where Pan-a-ce-a is feed. 5 lbs. 75c; 12 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.00.

AUTOMATIC FEEDER AND EXERCISER FOR POULTRY.

The Economy Exerciser and feeder is different in construction and operation from all others. The pendulum rod is operated by three chains and the fowls get the grain by scratching which gives them exercise in the natural way, and the grain distributor has very accurate adjustment, so that you can make them work just as long and just as hard as you wish for their feed. Chickens can operate it just as soon as they are large enough to eat wheat or cracked corn. One-half bushel size, weight 30 lbs. \$3.75. One bushel size, weight 40 lbs. \$4.50.



DR. HESS LICE KILLER

Use on fowls, in nests, and among the litter, also good for fleas on dogs and other animals. 1 lb. can 30c; 2½ lb. can 60c.

MEAT CRISPS

The highest grade of meat scraps on the market. It contains 50% more protein than ordinary meat scraps. In making up a ration use about 1-10 meat scraps. 3 lb. package 40c.

CHICK FEED

A grain feed for small chicks made from cracked wheat, cracked kaffir corn, cracked corn, millet and steel cut oats. See enclosed price list.

COARSE CHICK FEED

A feed to meet the requirements of growing chicks from the time they have outgrown the chick size until large enough for the scratch feed. See enclosed price list.

SCRATCH FEED

A balanced grain ration for grown fowls made from wheat, kaffir corn, cracked corn, barley, buckwheat, oats, and sunflower. See enclosed price list.

DRY MASH

The feed that produces the eggs. Should be fed in open hoppers at all times. It is a finely ground food, consisting of the various grains, in the proper proportion, to produce eggs without forcing or fattening. See enclosed price list.

GROWING MASH

To be fed to the growing chicks until they are large enough for the dry mash. See enclosed price list.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL

A most important poultry feed. It should be used in all poultry yards to secure the best results. Hens will keep healthier and lay better. See enclosed price list.

DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT

It is unequalled for killing disease germs, lice, mites and other vermin and is not dangerous to the birds. Price per gallon, \$1.75.

CARBOLA

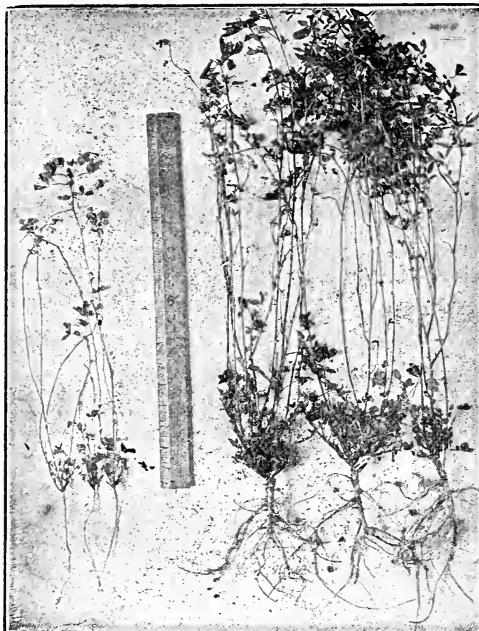
Is a snow white paint in powder form, combined with a disinfectant many times stronger than pure carbolic acid, but neither poisonous nor caustic. Simply mix with water, 1 lb. to a gallon of water, and apply with either a brush or a spray pump. It is recommended for killing lice, mites, fly-eggs, etc. Trial package 30c; 10 lb. package \$1.25; 50 lb., \$5.00.

DR. HESS ROUP REMEDY AND GERMICIDE

Prevents roup, diphtheria and all catarrhal diseases of fowls. 10 oz., 50c; postpaid 55c.

Inoculate Your Seed and Grow Bigger Crops

In order to have a successful stand of alfalfa, clover, soy beans, and other Legume crops, must have on their roots, nodules, or "little bunches" containing a certain kind of bacteria, called Legume Bacteria, which take the valuable fertilizing element, nitrogen, from the air and after a chemical change store it in the plant.



Plants on the right are inoculated and those on the left are not inoculated.

THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER



THE SOWER THAT SCATTERS EVENLY

No farmer can get along without a Cyclone Seed Sower, and every farmer can afford to own one. It is the most accurate, most convenient to operate and the most economical machine for sowing Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, and other grass seeds that can be sown broadcast. It runs easily and will distribute any desired quantity of seed per acre. It holds one-half bushel. Price \$2.75.

WHERE IS THE SKROMME SEED COMPANY LOCATED?

At Roland, Iowa. 17 miles northeast of the Iowa State Agricultural College.

WHAT ADVANTAGES HAS THE SKROMME SEED COMPANY BECAUSE OF ITS LOCATION?

Inoculation Necessary

On land where it is hard to get a catch of Legumes, or on which a new crop is to be sown, the right kind of bacteria must be supplied by inoculation, that is, treating the seed with a pure culture of the right bacteria for the particular crop to be sown. By this method the inoculation can be done in a few minutes, and the bacteria are carried into the soil with the seed ready to penetrate the roots of the new seedling and produce the beneficial nodules as mentioned above.

The Cost Is Low

Edward's Legume Bacteria Cultures are made in two sizes:

To inoculate 30 pounds of seed.....	\$0.60
To inoculate 60 pounds of seed.....	1.20

These prices mean a very low average cost per acre for inoculation, the exact amount depending of course on the amount of seed sown per acre. Full directions are sent with each culture. We can furnish cultures for alfalfa, clovers, vetches, soy beans, and all other Legumes. In ordering be sure to name the crop to be inoculated.

FIRST—Within half an hour's driving distance from the college.

SECOND—This affords a close cooperation with one of the world's greatest Agricultural Institutions and a United States Agricultural Experiment Station.

THIRD—Located in the heart of one of the richest and most progressive Agricultural Communities in America.

FOURTH—This enables us to have grown under our direct supervision seeds of the highest quality.

FIFTH—It affords us an opportunity to conduct field tests under actual farm conditions, determining what varieties are best adapted to the middle west.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE SEEDS GROWN BY THE SKROMME SEED COMPANY?

Field Corn, Sweet Corn, Pop Corn, Oats, Soy Beans, some Vegetable and Flower Seeds, and also Roots, Bulbs and Plants.

INSECTICIDES

The loss every year caused by plant insects and plant diseases are enormous. The annual loss to the potato crop alone is estimated at more than 1,000,000 bushels. This loss would be much greater if spraying were not practiced. The loss of fruit trees and vegetables would be enough to feed the world. The growing of apples has become impossible without spraying. The vegetable crop is in many cases ruined just at the time when the hard work of gardening is over and the outlook for a good supply is getting bright, because one forgets or neglects or does not know how to combat these pests that invade the garden.

You can save your garden, your fruit, your crop of potatoes by the proper use of insecticides.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER is used as a spray for potato beetle and similar pests. For this purpose it is more valuable than Paris Green. It is less harmful to young growing plants, and is not so liable to scorch them. It is easier to prepare and leaves a white coating on the foliage showing its presence wherever it has been applied.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER. 30 to 33% arsenic oxide. 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

LIME SULPHUR DRY. This combination is the most effective remedy for scale and fungus trouble.

Use in fall and winter. Dilute with water. 1 lb.,
30¢; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

BLACK LEAF 40. A concentrated nicotine solution for spraying, especially for plants and nursery stock. The most effective remedy for plant lice. One oz. bottle 25c.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE POWDER. For dusting plants effected with mildew, and all fungus diseases. The best remedy for potato blight and tip burn. One lb. 35c; 5 pounds or over 30c per lb.

GARDITE. It will kill bugs and worms and keep the others away. It is non-poisonous and will not harm anything but the insect. It keeps the worms away from the cabbage and stimulates the growth of vegetables and flowers. Gardite comes in sifter top cans and is easily applied. After a shower or dew scatter the Gardite on the plant, and under it. Use it this season and you will keep the bugs and worms

FISH OIL SOAP. Used during the summer as a wash, thus preventing the spread of scale. Also used with sprays to furnish adhesion. 1 lb., 30c. (mailable.)

Insecticides can not be sent by parcel post, with the exception of those designated.

USEFUL INFORMATION

Seed Required.

Quantity per Acre

Legal Weights and Measures—pounds Per Bushel.

Asparagus, 1 oz. to 400 plants	1 lb.	Articles.	Ill	La	Wis	McB	Ind	No	Y
Barley	1 1/4 to 2 1/2 bu.	Apples, dried	24	24	28	22	25	24	25
Beans, Dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill	1 1/4 "	Apples, green	50	48	44	48	48	48	48
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills	1/2 "	Bran	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Beans, Soy, in drills	1/2 "	Barley	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Beets, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	6 lbs.	Beans, white	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Beet, mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	5 "	Beans, Castor	46		46	46	46	46	46
Buckwheat	1/2 to 1 bu.	Buckwheat	52	48	50	48	50	52	48
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2,500 plants	4 oz.	Broom corn seed	48	50	46	46	46	46	30
Chicory	4 lbs.	Beets	60	56	50	56	50	56	50
Carrot, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill	3 lbs.	Carrots	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,500 plants	4 oz.	Charcoal	20	20	22	22	22	22	22
Celery, 1 oz. to 6,000 plants	4 "	Coal, stone	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch	6 "	Coke	40	40					40
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa	15 to 25 "	Corn, shelled	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Clover, Large Red and Medium	8 to 12 "	Corn, ear	70	70	70	68	70	70	70
Corn, rice (shelled)	2 qt.	Corn, meal	48	48	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, sweet, 1/4 pint to 100 hills	6 "	Cranberries	33	35	40	33	33	33	33
Corn, field	10 to 15 lbs.	Dried Peaches	33	33	33	28	33	33	33
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 60 hills	2 to 3 "	Flax Seed	56	56	56	56	56	55	55
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	4 oz.	Grass Seed, Blue	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Endive, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill	4 1/2 lbs.	Clover	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills		Hungarian	50	50	48	50	48	50	50
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	2 bu.	Millet	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	3/4 to 1 1/2 "	Orchard	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Grass, Mixed Lawn	75 lbs.	Red Top	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Grass, Timothy	1/4 to 1/2 lbs.	Timothy	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Kale, drilled	4 lbs.	German Lupine	60						
Kohl Rabi, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill	4 "	Hemp Seed	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Leek, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill	4 "	Hickory Nuts	50	50					
Lettuce, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill	3 "	Malt, Barley	38	34	38	38	34	34	34
Mellow, Musk, 1 oz. to 60 hills	2 to 3 "	Middlings, fine	40		40				
Mellow, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills	2 to 4 "	Middlings, Coarse	30		30				
Nasturtium, 2 oz to 100 feet of drill	15 "	Oats	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Oats	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 bu.	Onions	57	52	50	48	57	57	57
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	8 lbs.	Onions, tops	30	28	28	28	28	28	28
Onion Seed, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill	5 to 6 "	Onions, sets	32	32	32				
Onion Seed for sets	40 to 80 "	Osage Orange	33	32	33				
Onion Sets, 1 quart to 40 feet of drill	16 bu.	Parsnips	50	45	44	55	54	54	54
Parsnip, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 to 5 lbs.	Potatoes	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Parsley, 1/2 oz. to 100 feet of drill	4 "	Potatoes, Sweet	50	50	54	56	55	54	54
Peas, garden, 1 pt. to 100 feet drill	2 to 3 bu.	Peas, dried	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Peas, field	2 "	Peas, in pods	32	50					
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	1/2 to 1 lb.	Pop Corn	70	70					
Potatoes, Irish	8 to 12 bu.	Quick Lime	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Pumpkin, 1 oz. to 100 hills	3 to 4 lbs.	Rye	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Radish, 2-3 oz. to 100 feet drill	10 to 12 "	Salt, coarse	55	80	70	50	50	50	70
Rape, Dwarf Essex	5 to 10 "	Salt, fine	50	80	50	56	50	56	56
Rutabaga	1 to 2 "	Turnips, Rutabaga	55	55	56	58	55	56	60
Rye	1 1/2 bu.	Turnips, White	42		42				
Salsify, 1/4 oz. to 100 feet of drill	8 lbs.	Wheat	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Spinach, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	8 to 12 "	Average Time Required for Germination.							
Sunflower	8 "	Days							
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills	3 "	Bean	5 to 10	Lettuce	6 to 8				
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills	3 "	Beet	7 to 10	Onion	7 to 10				
Tomato, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	4 oz.	Cabbage	5 to 10	Pea	6 to 10				
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	1 to 3 lbs.	Carrot	12 to 18	Parsnip	10 to 20				
Wheat	1 1/2 bu.	Cauliflower	5 to 10	Pepper	9 to 14				
		Celery	10 to 20	Radish	3 to 6				
		Corn	5 to 8	Salsify	7 to 12				
		Cucumber	6 to 10	Tomato	6 to 12				
		Endive	5 to 10	Turnip	4 to 8				

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SKROMME SEED COMPANY, ROLAND, IOWA

ORDER SHEET

NAME AND ADDRESS HERE

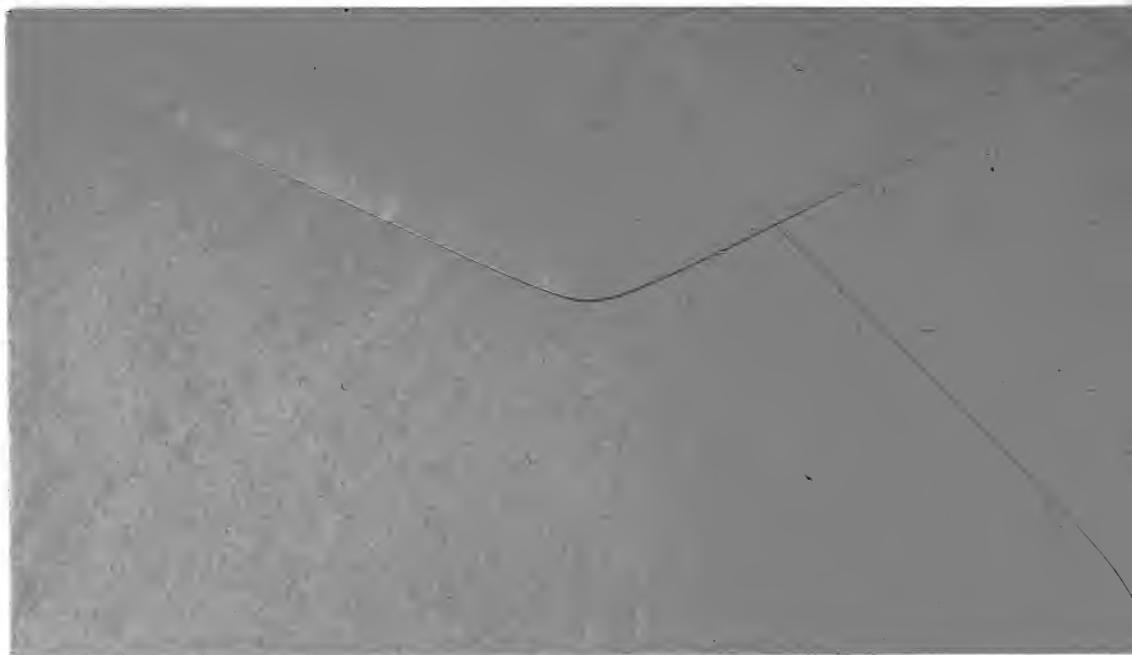
From _____

Post Office _____

State _____

PLACE
TWO-CENT
STAMP
HERE

SKROMME SEED CO.,
Roland,
Iowa.



Wheat License No. 041827EH

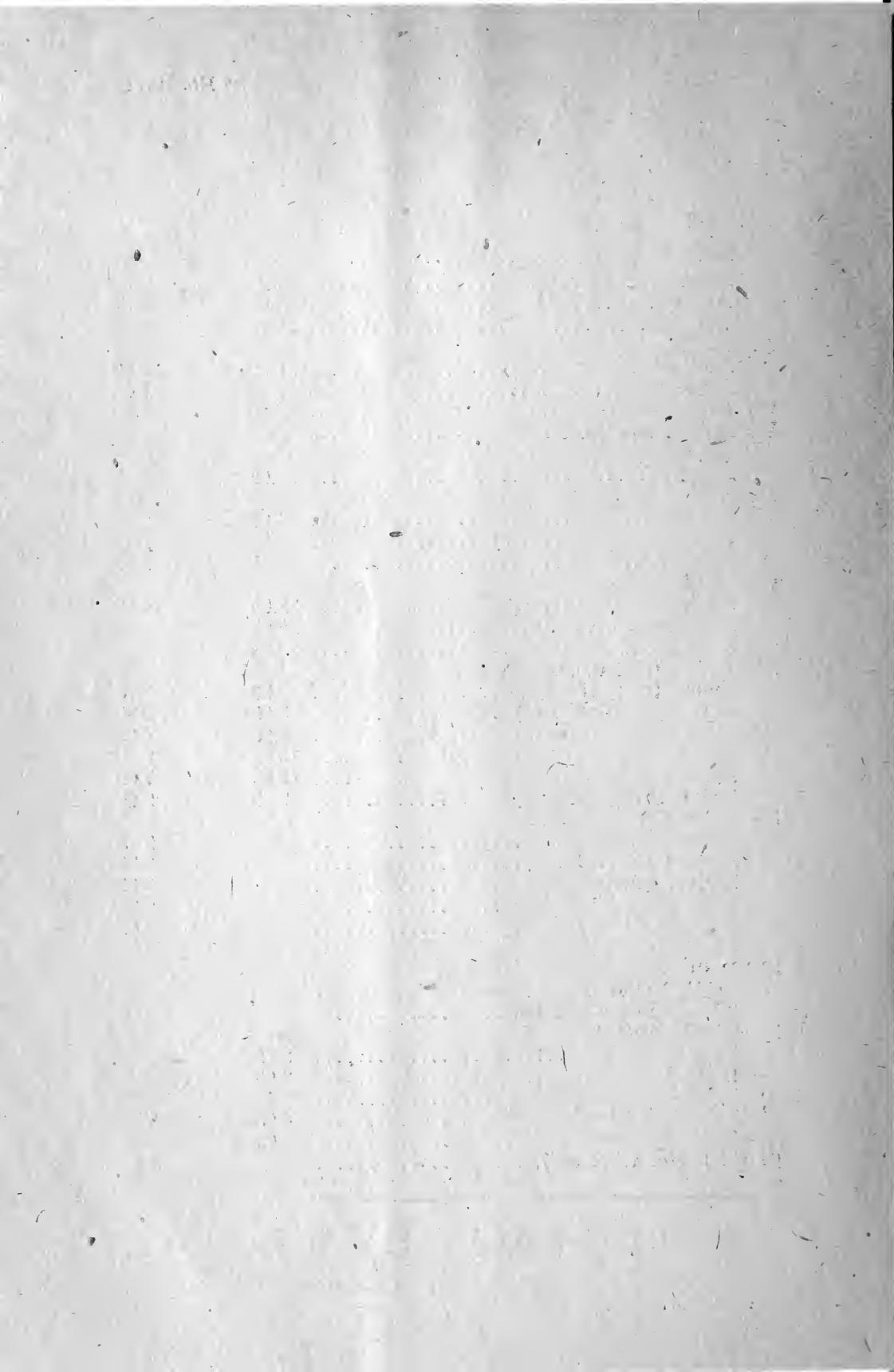
Food Adm. License No. 157345

WHOLESALE NET PRICES, JANUARY 1, 1921

(Prices Subject to Stock Unsold)

	per 100 lbs	per bu.
CLOVER		
Medium Red	\$27.00	\$16.20
Mammoth Red	27.50	16.50
Alsike	31.00	18.90
White Dutch	65.00	39.00
ALFALFA		
Montana Grown	26.00	15.60
Kansas	24.00	14.40
Grimm, Dakota grown	60.00	36.00
WHITE SWEET CLOVER	20.00	12.00
(huller and scarified)		
TIMOTHY	11.00	4.95
MILLET		
Golden	4.00	2.00
Common	3.50	1.75
Siberian	4.00	2.00
GRASSES		
Kentucky Blue Grass (14 lbs)	32.00	4.48
Red Top	25.00	
Lawn Grass Mixture	32.00	
FORAGE AND FODDER CROPS		
Amber Cane, (50 lbs.)	3.50	1.75
Cow Peas, (New Era)	8.00	4.80
Field Peas	8.00	4.80
Soy Beans	13.50	8.10
Dwarf Essex Rape	12.00	7.20
Sudan Grass, (30 lbs.)	8.00	2.40
SEED GRAIN		
Wheat, Marquis		2.75
Iowar Oats		1.50
Barley, Oderbruckner		1.60
Buckwheat, Silver hull		2.25
Seed Flax		3.50
Sunflower, Mammoth Russian (25 lbs. per bu.)		2.50
SEED CORN (shelled and graded or crated)		
Reid's Yellow Dent, extra select		5.00
Silver King, ear tested		6.00
POULTRY FOODS		
Scratch Feed	3.35	
Chick Feed	3.65	
Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash	4.45	
Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash	4.95	
Crushed Oyster Shell	1.55	
ONIONS (for table use),		1.00

SKROMME SEED CO.
ROLAND, IOWA





MRS. FRANK PENDLETON

The most striking gladiolus in existence. Spikes grow to a height of 5 feet with flowers of a delicate pink shading to a deep maroon. Price, \$1.00 per dozen.



Purple Aster.

Asters

This beautiful flower is being constantly improved, and is now one of the most desirable and effective of our garden beauties. As a bedder it is beyond description, as large beds of these lovely flowers greet you everywhere. Indispensable for cut flowers, fine as pot plants and great to show at fairs and exhibitions.

We offer a mixture of all the best varieties of asters suitable for cut flowers consisting principally of white, pink and the brightest red, with a small proportion of blue and purple and intermediate shades. It is a good substitute for the higher priced separate colors. See page 31.

Our Bargain Flower Collection 25 cents

- 1 pkt. Escholtzia, (California Poppy)
- 1 pkt. Marigold, African Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Poppy, Annual Single Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Antirrhinum, Tall Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Sweet Peas, Spencer Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Pansy, Giant Mastodon.

50 Cent Flower Collection

- 1 pkt. Sweet Peas, Grandiflora Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Escholtzia, (California Poppy)
- 1 pkt. Aster, Crego Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Pansy, Giant Mastodon.
- 1 pkt. Poppy, Single Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Antirrhinum, Tall Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Nasturtium.
- 1 pkt. Marigold, African Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Hollyhock, Annual Single Mixed.
- 1 pkt. Calliopsis.
- 1 pkt. Centuria.
- 1 pkt. Cosmos.

These collections are already put up for mailing and cannot be changed.

SWEET PEAS

APPLE BLOSSOM,
ROSE AND PINK

DOBBIE'S CREAM, YELLOW

AUSTIN FREDRICK,
GIANT LAVENDER

BLANCH FERRY
EXTRA SELECTS, RED